

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 31.

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1900.

NO. 145.

IF YOU LOOK

In Every Store

You will not find a larger and more complete line of

A Beautiful Line Just Arrived.

Manicure Sets.. AND Manicure Pieces

Than you will here.

WE WANT YOU TO SEE THEM. . . TO SEE THEM IS TO HAVE THEM.

Challoner & Mitchell,

47 GOVERNMENT STREET. JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS.

GREAT SALE

OF

Dressmakers' Findings

AT

THE WESTSIDE

Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

THE HUTCHESON COMPANY LIMITED.

THE WISE PERSON



Always watches the pennies; the dollars are credited with being able to care for themselves. At any rate, they do it at our store, where the purchasing power of a dollar is greater now than ever before.

ROLLED OATS, 7 lb. sacks \$.25
GRAHAM FLOUR, 10 lb. sacks \$.25
GRAHAM FLOUR, 50 lb. sacks 1.10
WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR, 10 lb. sacks \$.25
WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR, 50 lb. sacks 1.10
QUAKER ROLLED OATS, 2 pkgs. \$.25

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD

Poultry Netting, Garden Tools,
Bone Mills, Lawn Mowers,
Garden Barrows, Paints and Oils.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD.

61 Yates Street, Victoria.

Toys, Toys, Toys.

Samples of American, English and European Toys for the Fall and Christmas Trade. Orders taken and indents executed.

J. PIERCY & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods and Clothing Manufacturers.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

FOR SALE

Cheap, in consequence of winding up an estate, 3 good cottages in James Bay, \$400 each. Easy terms will be given.

APPLY

49 Government St.

B.C. Land & Investment Agency.

MORE BARGAINS.

Another cheap 5 roomed cottage, east end, only \$1,250. Two story house, 9 rooms, bath, etc., close to the park, only \$1,500. 7 roomed house on Menzies street, all modern improvements, all in A1 condition, can be bought right. Lot on Harrison street, 50x150, the cheapest property in the city. Lot on Second street, a decided bargain, \$450.

P. C. McCREGOR & CO.
New office, MacGregor Block, No. 2 View St.; main entrance, opposite Dr. D. J. D. J.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?
You can do so by investing through us. We are in a position to offer the best real estate bargains in the city. If you wish to sell your property it will be to your advantage to list it with us. Do you wish to borrow money? We have it to lend you at lowest rates of interest. Don't fail to secure a lot at Mount Sicker at first prices; you will regret it if you do. The mines and townships will be connected by rail with the R. & N. R. within three months. A sawmill is rapidly nearing completion; water is being laid on; streets being cleared, and lots being sold. Prices—Cottages, \$75; inside lots, \$50. Place your fire insurance with us in the Phoenix or Victoria Finance, Real Estate & Insurance Co., Ltd. P. G. RICHARDS, Man. Director, Cor. Broad and View Sts.

Lee & Fraser,
REAL ESTATE AGENT



MAKING PLANS.
There is no difficulty about your plans if you let us help you. We put into your prospective home a great deal of enjoyment.

Sometimes the houses we have don't exactly suit. We plan for improvements in the houses we have, or help you to build a new one.
Bargains: 5 roomed cottage and lot, \$750, easy terms; 3 roomed brick house, \$2,200; 5 roomed cottage and large lot, \$1,250, easy terms; 2 lots, James Bay, \$750, a snap.
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
9 and 11 Trowace Ave., Victoria.

John Jamieson's



Irish Whiskey.

Hudson's Bay Company, Agents.

W. JONES
Auctioneer, Appraiser and Commission Agent.

CITY AUCTION MART,
75 YATES STREET.
W. JONES.

HOUE'S STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES

MANUFACTURED BY

R. HOUE & CO., QUEBEC

Are Better Than the Best.

PURE LINSEED OIL IN 4 GAL. TINS \$1.15 PER GAL.
PURE WHITE LEAD IN 100 LB. LOTS \$1.75 PER CWT.
MELLOR'S PURE MIXED PAINTS \$1.75 PER GAL.

J. W. MELLOR, 76 and 78 FORT STREET

When you think of

SHOES

Think of

The Paterson Shoe Co., Ltd.

Humbert's Assassin

Famous Anarchist Lawyer Merlino Will Defend Bresci at Trial Beginning To-Day.

The Prisoner Maintains an Attitude of Cynical Indifference—The Defence.

Supposed Accomplice of the Murderer of the Empress of Austria Arrested

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 29.—The trial of Bresci will open to-day at Milan, according to a cablegram from Rome. Much interest has been aroused by the nomination for the defence of the famous anarchist lawyer Merlino. It is expected that Bresci will deliver a statement which he has been preparing. In an interview Merlino said: "The defence will consist of a simple but dramatic description of Italy's social, economic and political condition, which rendered the assassination of King Humbert possible." Bresci maintains his attitude of cynical indifference.

Trial To-day.

Milan, Aug. 29.—The trial of Bresci, the anarchist who shot and killed King Humbert of Italy, opened here at 9 a.m. to-day. An immense crowd of people gathered about the court from early morning, seeking admission to the court room; where only a few places were reserved for the ticket holding public.

The indictment showed that the assassin had indulged in incessant target practice and had prepared bullets so as to render them more dangerous. The witnesses were then introduced. There were eleven for the prosecution and five for the defence. The examination of Bresci followed.

He declared he had decided to kill King Humbert after the event in Milan and Sicily, "to avenge the misery of the people and my own." He added, "I acted without advice of accomplices."

Later Bresci was pronounced guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Was He an Anarchist?
Rome, Aug. 29.—Giuseppe Tassinari, a Venetian, who is believed to have been an accomplice of Bresci in the assassination of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, has been arrested. He was seen with Lucchini shortly before the Empress was stabbed to death. Later Bresci was pronounced guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

(Associated Press.)
Ailsa Craig, Ont., Aug. 29.—The Liberals of North Middlesex have again chosen V. Ratz, sitting member, as candidate at the next general elections. Mitchell, Aug. 29.—South Perth Liberals have nominated D. K. Erb, sitting member, as candidate at the Dominion elections.

Simcoe, Aug. 29.—South Norfolk Liberals have nominated T. R. Atkinson to oppose Hon. David Tisdale at the next general elections.
Dresden, Aug. 29.—D. A. Dordon, Liberal, will oppose Jas. Clancy, M.P., in Bothwell county, at the next elections. Mr. Clancy defeated Hon. David Mills in 1896.

Kingston, Aug. 29.—Frontenac Patrons of Industry have again chosen D. D. Rogers, the sitting member, as candidate at the next general elections.

FORCE THE SAFE.

(Associated Press.)
St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 29.—Professional safe blowers cracked the safe in the post office last night and secured between \$3,000 to \$5,000. The extent of the loss has not been determined. No arrests have been made.

A HERO KILLED.

(Associated Press.)
Chicago, Aug. 29.—Geo. H. Ling, who saved the lives of scores of people at the time of the Johnstown flood, fell from a train at South Chicago yesterday and was instantly killed.

HASTIE'S FAIR

FOR Stationery and Confectionery At the Bottom.

J. & J. Taylor's FIRE PROOF SAFES And Vault Doors.

J. BARNESLEY & CO., Agents, 115 Government St. Cans and Ammunition

GET YOUR GUNS put in order for the season, which will soon commence. We guarantee first-class work at John Barnesley & Co.'s, 115 Government street.

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS.

A. Campbell on Liberal Prospects in the Maritime Provinces.
(Associated Press.)
Ottawa, Aug. 29.—According to the opinion of Archie Campbell, Liberal M. P. for Kent, Ont., who has been on a holiday in the Maritime provinces for the last month, Messrs. Fielding and Blair will return at the next general elections with increased following, and that Sir Charles Tupper has lost his hold on the Maritime provinces—electorate. Hon. J. M. Gibson, attorney-general of Ontario, who is attending the Dominion Rifle Association matches here, in an interview gave the prospects for success of Liberals in Western Ontario are bright.

COAL FROM THE STATES.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 29.—Advices from London indicate that the strike of coal miners and railroad employees of Wales is likely to have a lasting effect upon the American coal business. Up to this time most of the foreign coal shipments have been on the orders of different governments which have needed the coal for their warships, but now inquiries are coming from private consumers of coal in England, France, Germany and Russia as well as South Europe; and although the inquiries many times exceed the orders, some large orders have already been filled.

At the Mercy Of a Mob

Travelling Experience of Missionaries in Flight From Honan Province.

Attacked by Blood-Thirsty Ruffians, Two of the Escort Being Killed.

During the past momentous quarter of the year, it is to be doubted if either of the three beautiful R. M. S. liners or other passenger-carrying steamships has completed its journey across the Pacific without bringing information of the most thrilling character from the great Chinese empire. This has been received by both mail and from the lips of those who have themselves passed through variable experiences, and while some have recounted narratives of adventures of the most unpleasant and exciting nature, others have been in a position to move sympathetically detail the occurrences of death and destruction engendered during the reign of chaos in China in the past several months.

Of the many who have suffered indignity and insult at the hands of the common mob or barbaric robbers, there is none whose story is so interesting and exciting as that of Rev. Mr. MacKenzie, who, with his family, were passengers on the Empress of China, which reached quarantine yesterday.

The present period in China has been one of hair-breadth escapes as well as an exemplification of the aroused hatred of the great number of the inhabitants against the foreigners, and in Mr. MacKenzie's journey from Honan to Hupoh all these points were brought to his notice in so vivid a manner as to make them unforgettable.

The experiences of his party, of which Dr. Leslie was a member, have been referred to in cable dispatches, and at times in interviews, but the real enormity of their sufferings has probably never been comprehended by the outside world, and the Times is enabled to give the full particulars, by means of an interview on the splendid liner yesterday.

Honour, Rev. Mr. MacKenzie pointed out, is a province about 15 days' journey by house boat to the southwest of Peking and a considerable distance from Peking. This will indicate the extent to which the flame of the first general discontent and then pillage and cruelty has spread through a large section of the Chinese empire. The province is divided into three stations, known as East, West, and South, and the first aggressive action against foreigners broke out in the East station. A new house had just been erected for Rev. Mr. MacKenzie and his family, and had only been occupied a very short while by them. There had been no rain in the province during the past fifteen months, and the people were in an irritable state, although no uprising was anticipated. On the 15th or 16th of June, one of the women was cleaning one of the upstairs windows and an idle throng below was watching her. A few drops of rain fell, breaking the protracted drought, and naturally the inhabitants were somewhat elated. It happened, however, that some rain fell on the window and the woman wiped them off with a white handkerchief, and while so engaged the shower ceased. The coincidence of the rain ceasing while the woman was cleaning the window was interpreted by the superstitious Chinese to mean the demonstration by the foreigners of a charm to prevent the much needed downfall, and they immediately became threatening. More than a thousand gathered in the yard surrounding Mr. MacKenzie and Dr. Leslie went out and addressed them, asking them what they wanted. If they wanted to steal, the goods were in the house. If they wanted to hear the Gospel, the missionaries were ready to read and preach to them. But they stood spellbound, could not say any word, and gathered in such large numbers, and having no leading and controlling spirit among them they soon dispersed.

Continued on page 3.

Boers Have Retired

To-Day's Dispatch From Lord Roberts Tells of Occupation of Machadodorp.

The Enemy Made a Very Poor Stand Before the British Troops.

Mounted Men, Under Dundonald and French, Are Chasing Fleeing Burglars.

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 29.—Lord Roberts reports, under date of Belfast, August 28th:

"Buller's advance occupied Machadodorp this afternoon. The enemy made a very poor stand and retired northward, followed by Dundonald's mounted troops, who could not proceed beyond Helvetia on account of the difficult nature of the country and the enemy taking up a position too strong to be dislodged by the mounted troops.

"It appears that Buller's casualties were very few.

"French continued the movement to-day as far as Elandsfontein, from which he turned the enemy out with no difficulty. The latter retired very rapidly, leaving cooked food behind.

"General Buller's casualties on August 27th were, killed, one officer and thirteen men; wounded, seven officers and fifty-seven men."

INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN COAL.
A Large Trade May Be Developed Between Dominion and Europe.

(Associated Press.)

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—Canadian commissioners in Paris have forwarded to the government here a number of inquiries from leading Europeans as to the quality and quantity available of Canadian coal for export. Should the price find quality be satisfactory, it is expected a big export coal trade may be developed between Canada and Europe.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

(Associated Press.)

Kingston, Aug. 29.—The tenth annual convention of the Canadian Electrical Association opened here this morning. Delegates were accorded a warm welcome by the city council and board of trade. The membership of the association for the last year shows a total of 262, active and associate inclusive.

Brookville, Aug. 29.—W. H. B. Smythe, one of Brookville's leading residents, is dead, aged 65 years. He was a U. E. loyalist descendant.

Cornwall, Aug. 29.—Alex. Jarvis's hardware store here was badly damaged by water and smoke this morning. The loss is about \$3,000.

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—La Crie, who murdered his wife and an old man named Tranchesi, was committed to prison yesterday.

Recorder Champagne, of Hull, yesterday dismissed the charge of attempted murder against John Mann, of Stroudville, by his wife. It will be remembered Mrs. Mann alleged her husband had threatened to cut out her heart.

INTERESTING TO CREDITORS.

(Associated Press.)

Winona, Wis., Aug. 29.—An important bankruptcy decision has been filed here by Judge Lochren, in the case of W. S. Trowbridge, insolvent. The decision is in effect that under the Bankruptcy Act no creditor can have his claim allowed until he surrenders to the trustee any money on property he may have received from the bankrupt within four months prior to bankruptcy, without regard to the creditor's knowledge or ignorance of the fact that his debtor is in danger of bankruptcy.

GOLDSTEIN POISONING CASE.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, Aug. 29.—The Goldstein poisoning case promises to develop into a celebrated one. Dr. Ellis says that Goldstein was slowly poisoned by placing carbolic acid in small quantities in his food or medicine, and the crown authorities will endeavor to prove that the object of the poisoning was to obtain the insurance of \$1,000 which Goldstein had in the Macabees, and which was made payable to his daughter and Mrs. Helpert, the woman who lived with him. The daughter was to have received \$444, and Mrs. Helpert the balance.

B. C. MEN AT OTTAWA.

(Special to the Times.)

Rockcliffe, Ontario, Aug. 29.—Capt. McAdam Montreal, won the Kirkpatrick, the 7th Regiment team won the team prize. The British Columbia men figuring are: Com. Sgt. Major Richardson, Victoria; Com. Sgt. Major McDougall, and Sgt. Roddy, Victoria, and Capt. Stewart, of the Sixth Rifles, Vancouver.

When the Belleville contingent went to Africa, Mrs. Fred Lingham presented them with a flag, and promised the man who raised it on Pretoria jail a gold watch. Com. G. G. Holmes, "D" Company, late Lieutenant of the Fifteenth Regiment, wins the watch.

The Dashing Japanese

Oriental Press Pays a Warm Tribute to Fukushima and His Men.

The March to Pekin, and the Hot Engagements It Entailed.

Chinese Appeal to the Czar—Boxers Dispatch a General Officer.

When the Empress of China sailed from Yokohama for this port, which she reached yesterday, advice was being given to the allies of the advance of the allies toward the capital. Indeed the Chinese press which had just received the intelligence of the battle of Pei Tsang was still in doubt as to whether it indicated a forward movement to the capital. The Hongkong Press of the 13th says:

The March on Pekin.

"News has been received that on the morning of the 6th instant the allies occupied Yang Tsun and that the American casualties were very heavy. Probably some further particulars will be telegraphed before we go to press. Pei Tsang was taken on the morning of the 5th. It is the first station on the railway from Tien Tsin to Pekin, and its distance from the former is 8.61 miles. The allies, leaving Tien Tsin at 10 o'clock on the night of the 4th, delivered their attack on Pei Tsang at 1 a.m. on the 5th. Either the difficulties of the route were very great, or the troops moved with intention. The second station on the line, and being 17.88 miles from Tien Tsin, it is 9.27 miles beyond Pei Tsang. Probably the flooding of the country caused by cutting the embankments of the Peiho was chiefly to the south of Yang Tsun, and that the route northward of that place offers fewer obstacles. But with regard to the question whether the allies will now push on steadily towards Pekin, it is not possible to hazard a conjecture. We do not believe that the Pei Tsang-Yang Tsun expedition represents the definite and final advance of the relief column. It may be turned into such an advance should the conditions be found favorable, and above all, should the allied commanders see reason to conclude that their communications will not be seriously threatened. But when the column of from twelve to sixteen thousand men left Tien Tsin on the night of the 4th, its declared objective was probably Yang Tsun and nothing more."

The Jiji's Shanghai special of August 6th, gives in substance, as follows, a Tien Tsin dispatch which has reached the China Gazette: "The allied forces at last commenced their expedition on August 2nd, their start having been considerably delayed owing to the lack of a commander-in-chief. The Japanese and Russian contingents are well equipped in every respect, but the British and Americans do not possess a single communication wagon. The first reconnaissance was conducted to the west of Tien Tsin, in the neighborhood of Pei Tsang. The Chinese tried an attack on the allied forces, but they were compelled to retreat beyond the street (for Pei Tsang) yesterday morning (5th). A severe artillery battle was fought since then for half a day, and in the afternoon the Chinese were again forced to evacuate their position. The Japanese and the Russian forces immediately entered Pei Tsang, and there discovered that a strong force of from five to ten thousand Chinese, under Tung Fuhshang, had taken up a position at a distance of four miles in front, with a river and a road running through it. The places to the west of Yang Tsun have been under water for the last four days. The Russians are at present engaged in clearing the enemy from the vicinity of Pei Tsang, and a few villages in the neighborhood have been burnt down. A report that some of the enemy were advancing on the route of communication having repeatedly been received, considerable uneasiness has begun to be felt. It is thought that General Ma is entrenched in the far rear Pei Tsang with ten thousand troops. It is also reported that Beidow and Yangtze are full of the Boxers and the troops of Tung Fuhshang."

Tongkian Fight.

The reconnoitering affair, which was referred to in our yesterday's issue, says the Hongkong Press of the 9th, appears to have occurred at a place called Tongkian on the 3rd, not on the 4th or 5th, as already reported, as may be seen from the following report which the Jiji's correspondent at Hankow, obtained from a party who left Tien Tsin on the 2nd and arrived in the Japanese port on the 8th by the Saito Maru. The report is that, at daybreak on the 3rd, the 41st Regiment of our infantry (in the van) and the 42nd Regiment of our infantry and two companies of (three words undecipherable here) together with two companies of the Russian artillery (in the rear) left Tien Tsin and began their advance along the left bank of the Peiho. By 5 a.m. they had reached Tongkian, and there came into collision with the enemy who were 3,000 strong. A musketry combat then ensued, but the enemy in the rear soon developed to the right and left of the river and mounting their guns opened fire on the allied force. The Chinese kept up a stubborn resistance, but by 10 a.m. they were finally routed by the Russo-Japanese onslaught. They were all government troops, armed with repeating rifles. There are said to be 30,000 Chinese at Tien Tsin, commanded by Chang Teshang.

Appeal to the Czar.

About three weeks ago, says the China Gazette of July 28th, the rebel government of China, using the name of the Emperor, addressed an appeal to the Czar when the Japanese first commenced to land in force at Taku. Finding that appeal ineffectual, Tann and the Emperor Dowager, in the name of the Emperor, have addressed another communication touched in a half defiant, half frightened tone to the Russian ruler, explaining China's ideas of how hostilities have broken out between the two countries, and putting the blame upon the native Christians and the Russian commander. It reads:

"We, the Emperor of China, respectfully express our best wishes to the Czar of Russia. Lately our people had quarrels with Christians, and during the various places and thus put the situation of our Empire into a very critical state. Therefore we have written this letter to Your Majesty, and caused it to be telegraphed to our minister, Yan Yu, in St. Petersburg, to convey to Your Majesty's eyes. Though at Tien Tsin battles were recently fought, yet not at the open ports of China. We have issued decrees, and warned viceroys and governors to protect your merchants and residents there, and they are safe. Your Majesty's legation in Pekin fortunately has been protected by us and is still safe, and none of its occupants harmed. Along the provinces of the Amur and in Kirin provinces, bordering on Your Majesty's dominion, troubles have arisen, and yesterday our generals in these districts sent telegraphic reports that at Pulan district rioters with railway coolies made disturbances, and the Russian troops fled to the southern and northern roads of Ta Lin by night. Since then our generals have sent their troops to protect Your Majesty's troops to beyond the borders. On the other hand I received a cable from the Amur stating that there again your troops came into our provinces, and so Namsar, the commander, taking ships with troops, went to check them and fought with them, with the result that many were killed and wounded on both sides. However, those generals being responsible for the defence of districts and foreign troops invading their territories in this manner, fighting was inevitable. But the Chinese Empire never fights willingly with other nations. We have already ordered our generals only to defend our territories, not to go over the frontier into Your Majesty's territory to fight. We hope Your Majesty will also give orders to your people to do the same. We shall be grateful, if Your Majesty will keep your promise, and allow them to repeat what has happened at Tien Tsin, and according to our former letter, Your Majesty will solve the present difficult problem. Our one desire is to live in peace and amity with Your Majesty for ever."

The Warlike Japs.

All the writers on the war are unanimous in praising the Japanese troops. While to the Russian the principal credit is given, in some instances, for the capture of Tien Tsin, it is agreed that the Japs bore the brunt of the march on Pekin. Describing the relief of Tien Tsin an eye-witness says:

"It was essentially the Japanese day—Japanese method, discipline, courage and initiative and victory. General Fukushima handled his men like old campaigners, and gave the outlookers one of the prettiest little dramas ever seen. His main force, on the extreme left, deployed away to the south of the race course, while his secondary advanced toward the villages near the burned residence of Messrs. Deering and Dickinson. These latter, after a stiff rifle duel, expelled the enemy who tried to clear off to their own right, only of course, to fall into the main body of the Japanese waiting for them, and now outflanking them. They turned tail and belted toward the Hai Kung Sze, or Elgin Joss house, but now Fukushima had his horsemen ready for them. They rode and rode up and down, cutting the braves to pieces and accounting for 250. The advance was now general; the whole force was wheeling on the Russians on the right as a pivot wheeled over the plain driving everything before them. The Japanese were just in their glory, laughing and going on with their curious little trot; they captured Krupp field pieces and rushed the arsenal at the Hai Kung Sze, driving the enemy like sheep. None of us felt the least doubt that they pushed on, they could have got the south gate and possibly the city. The other troops were in support, and did all that could be done, but as fortune would have it, the enemy fell to the left. The casualties were very small, less than 50 in all, and only ten of these killed."

"It was really a most dashing bit of war, with a sense of the potency and military virtue of the chief actors. The only fault that I have the impertinence to find with the Japanese soldier is his extreme visibility; his white fat hat, his black (or white) coat, and white pants make him prominent when lying on the grey soil of China. But him to khaki and you will increase his resisting power indefinitely. One day last week, going up to the front from the rear, I saw a Japanese company at a distance of one mile; the Hongkong regiment I failed to see at 400 yards; both were lying forward against a bank of mud. With out any pretence to invisibility I must express the general sentiment up here that in organization, equipment, kit, discipline, the Japanese have nothing to learn from anybody, but much to teach. They have thought out everything and arranged it to perfection, and they alone have had no middle. Steam lighters and shallow vessels adapted for Taku Bar, sampans, coolies, land searchlights, etc., etc., all are there as if an invasion of the Peiho were a normal task."

Fukushima's Courtesy.

Another interesting little incident of the war is told in the following paragraph: "A most interesting passenger via the Lanchow-to-day was a little Chinese field gun (six-pounder), by Krupp of Essen, a personal present from the gallant Fukushima to Admiral Seymour. It was one of the four so cleverly taken on Monday, July 9th, by the Japanese."

First Blood Spilt.

The first act of bloodshed in Pekin is mentioned in an interesting diary of events in capital up to the 1st of July, of a Chinese official. On June 7th it began to be rumored that the Empress Dowager had sent a secret decree to Gen. Tung to bring his troops into Pekin. This rumor proved true, for on the morning of the 9th of June the advanced guard of General Tung's force, consisting of the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 1st division, appeared inside the city, and began selecting quarters for their general and his forces. On the same day the Kansu troops streamed into the streets of Pekin in great numbers. Then also Boxers were seen to be invading Pekin,

deluging the city, as the day passed, in their thousands and tens of thousands, so that by the next day armed and uniformed Boxers with long swords in their hands stalked openly about the streets, a menace to all. Before this the ordinary Chinese population of the city all thought that the Empress Dowager would surely suppress the Boxers working their savagery outside of Pekin, and were surprised and almost panic-stricken when they saw armed Boxers and outside troops entering and filling the streets of the capital instead. The Boxers now openly spoke out what their mission in Pekin was to be, which was to exterminate all foreigners in the capital first, and then drive those on the seacoast and forts into the sea. The Boxers lost no time in showing that they were in earnest, and that they were the masters of the situation, for on the day they entered Pekin en masse (10th June), while a number of them were at the Yung Ting gate of the city telling the gaping crowd around them that they were going to do to the foreigners, an officer, a stranger in Pekin, of the rank of general, named Yao, and a native of Anhui, who, in official hat and robes, was riding past (having come from Shensi for an Imperial audience), attempted to stop the braggadoos of the Boxers, and cried out to the populace: "Don't believe these people. Don't be rash. China and all the foreign powers are at peace. Such deeds must never be." For reply the Boxers around cried out: "Weh! Mow!" for second-grade foreigners and immediately pulled the unfortunate general off his horse, and smashed his official hat, others tearing his robes to pieces, and others again striking him with their sword hilts and clubs. Immediately afterwards they dragged their victim already more dead than alive, to a neighboring "Tan" altar, of the Boxers' patron saint, "to work the oracle" and ask what to do with the blasphemer. "Death" replied the oracle, and a minute afterwards the unfortunate general was a headless corpse. Of the thousands of horror-stricken bystanders around, only one man, a military officer named Li, belonging to a Chinese regiment of the permanent garrison of Pekin, attempted to save General Yao's life by trying to shoot him in his favor. But the Boxers tried to get hold of him also, and he only saved his own life by the swiftness of the horse he rode.

This was the first act of bloodshed in Pekin by the Boxers—only a few hours after entering, and upon a general officer at that.

WHAT ATLANTIC LINERS RUN.

Not a little guesswork has been gone through by many as to the probable quantities of coal which are daily shovelled into the furnace mouths of such big Atlantic liners as the New York, Campania, and Lucania.

Ten years ago one hundred tons a day was considered a most prodigious consumption, little likely to be exceeded in the years to come, and wondering comment was in plenty that so vast a quantity should find a legitimate outlet. Since then, however, the public mind has been educated up to higher figures, and statements of two and even three hundred tons a day have ceased to attract much of that passing interest. Three hundred and fifty tons, in fact, are said to be burned on the New York in every twenty-four hours, but of the Lucania and Campania no particulars have ever been given, so that an approximation based on what is known of the power equipment of these ships is all that can be offered.

Twenty-eight thousand horse-power has been assumed to be the amount that each of these vessels require to propel them at the great speeds which they maintain. Added to this power of the main engines must be the appreciable figure represented by the host of auxiliary engines and pumps which are necessary adjuncts, and which, with the steam-heating systems and hot-water apparatus, help to swell the steam consumption to such a degree that a total allowance of, say, sixteen pounds of steam per hour for each of the twenty-eight thousand horse-power may be taken as quite within the mark.

OLD AUSTRALIAN SHEARER.

The shearer of thirty or more years ago was generally an unmitigated black guard. Having no home and fearing neither God nor devil, he roamed the country, bearing on his back his swag, and termed his roll of dirty threadbare blankets and clothing in his hand a quart pot, or tin billycan, black and filthy like himself, to blot either meat or tea as the case might be. His chief joy in life, and one to which he looked forward with intense longing, was the last day of shearing, when his tally of sheep shorn would be added up, and a check received by him for the amount. Then, as if the check burned into his pocket like a firebrand, he would lie to the nearest grog shanty, where, in a brutal state of intoxication, he might be seen for weeks or days, more like a hog than a human being, swilling the fiery, poisonous stuff called "red" Jamaica rum until unable to sit or stand, the shanty keeper carried or dragged him to the "dead house"—a shed so named, built near the shanty and there on a bunk or on the ground, he slept the sleep of stupefaction. From "Leaves from a Squatter's Book," by T. Major.

CANCER CURED IN YOUR HOME.

Without the necessity of an operation. Everybody dreads the surgeon's knife, more especially is this so in the case of the cancer sufferer, as he can receive no assurance that operations will be of any avail to cure him. Next to the dread of the knife is the dread of the plaster with its cruel and painful "drawing." Our remedy has superseded these tortures of by-gone days, and we are able to give you a pleasant but effective constitutional remedy which will cure in the quiet of your home. It is a powerful medicine to the cancer poison, yet harmless to the most delicate system. Our new book, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure," sent to anyone interested on receipt of 2 stamps. Stott & Jory, Bowmanville, Ont.

Victorians With Buller

Strathcona's Horse Have Some Odd Experiences With the Devon Warrior.

The Fraser Brothers Have an Experimental Knowledge of Boer Tactics.

The following letters have been received by Mrs. Fraser, of Esquimalt road, from her two sons, both of whom are members of Strathcona's Horse. It will be seen by the letters that Strathcona's have been operating with Buller, and while not having taken part in any big engagement have seen considerable fighting in a desultory way. The letters are as under:

Graylingstad, July 12.—We are about 80 miles from Victoria, and don't know when we move on. They say the Boers will make one more stand before they stop. We have seen a little fighting; the other day 45 of us were sent to the top of a kopje. There were Elliot, Duncan, Humphrey, of the N.W.M.P., and myself. When we got to the top we heard the rest of our men shooting, so we put back to where the firing was going on, and went straight across the firing line. I tell you the bullets whistled round us. We stopped our horses to see where they were shot from, but could not see them anywhere. So we returned to camp. I am now on the top of a kopje watching for the Boers, while some men are putting in a bridge that was blown up. I think we will be here till 5 o'clock. Harry is not with me to-day as his horse is lame, so he had to stop in camp. I am riding the sergeant-major's horse to-day. My horse died the third day out. I think we will get remounts to-morrow. I hope so, as the horse I am riding is so small and all bones.

July 13.—This morning we got up at 5 o'clock and had to go with some big guns down to another outfall, and got there just as they were pulling out. They had not got away from camp when they were fired at, but no one was hit. They have just come to warn me for guard, so I won't be able to write much more. A prisoner has just been taken up to the sergeant-major's tent, and he gave him a pass. Just like them. They catch a Boer, take his gun and turn him loose; just to get another, he down he sends some rocks, and shoot some more of us.

W. D. FRASER.

Graylingstad, July 13.—The first night after leaving Standerton we camped at the foot of Majuba Hill, and on the 2nd of July had our first sharp fight. I left hand had. One man was killed, Jenkins, of Edmonton. On the 3rd there was another fight. We were not in it, but saw it all from one of the hills. Six of them were taken prisoners and four horses killed. Most of the fighting was done with the big guns. They say the Boers are good shots. What I have seen of them, they are anything but that. One of our nigger scouts was shot. The Boers bring in rifles every day. Sometimes whole cartloads at a time, and go back to their farms. The Boers were in camp on the 6th day. His men said he fell in the end of next month. They will have to end up pretty soon, as they have no way of getting in their grub. The brutes blew up a bridge behind us. It was only three miles from camp, so didn't matter much, as the train brings the stuff as far as that and the wagons go and get it. It will be fixed up in a day or two, and then the whole line will be open again. Our remounts, that the other fellows brought, were sent to Roberts instead of us. They say it was a mistake, as I think done on purpose. Victor Spencer got a lot of Victoria papers, which of course went the round of the camp. We got a lot of war news from them. We don't get a bit here at the front, and don't even know where Roberts is, we think at Pretoria. Buller says he is going on to the front with him. He is very seldom with the army, but going on from one camp to another. It seems wonderful what he has done; seeing the country he had to fight over, especially at Colenso. A person couldn't realize what the country is like unless he had been there. It looks like one mass of broken up rock.

Yesterday we had to go as escort as far as the train with some women and children, and bring back some grub. You have no idea how pretty some of the Dutch girls are. This morning we went with some grub down to Gen. Clery's camp, and got back early, so that the first I have been in camp before dark for I don't know how long. Graylingstad, where we are camped, consists of two little shops, one hotel and a bar, nothing else in sight except a concentration of some men owned by an English syndicate, which, of course, the Boers destroyed as much as they could. H. I. FRASER.

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases. The army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

FOR SIX DAYS ONLY

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To make room for New Stock. All goods must be cleared. Summer goods at half price. Other goods at cost.

The following are a few of the many articles and prices offered at this sale.

CREPON TOP SKIRT—GOOD LINING.....	\$7.00
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Call and see our special line of Capes and Furs, and Boys' and Girls' Coats.

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Nineteenth Century

A Masterly Address Delivered by the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour.

The Advance of Science—Its Characteristic Note—A Glance at the Future.

The following is the Times report of Mr. A. J. Balfour's recent address to the Cambridge University extension students:

My prescribed theme is "the 19th century." What is the 19th century? I do not mean to raise the controversy as to when the 19th century ends and the 20th begins—a question the eager discussion of which affords a striking proof of the aphorism that the pleasures of investigation do not lie so much in the acquisition of truth as in its pursuit. (Laughter.) My enquiry aims at a different mark, and, somewhat expanded, it comes to this: When we mark off a century for particular consideration, what kind of period have we in our minds? The negative answer at all events seems plain. It is seldom, except by accident, exactly a hundred years. Moreover, it is seldom, except by accident, precisely the same period for two aspects of what we loosely but conveniently call the same century. Nature does not exhibit her uniformity by any pedantic adherence to the decimal system, and if we insist upon subdividing rigid and arbitrary divisions of historical time for natural ones half the significance of history will be lost for us. For example, if we had to put our finger on the date which, in matters political, divided the last century from the present we might for England choose the declaration of war with France in the last days of 1793, for France the assembling of the States-General in 1789; for the United States of America the Declaration of Independence, or the Peace of Versailles. For the corresponding event in literary history we might perhaps fix the publication of "Lyrical Ballads" in 1795 as the dawn of the new period for the English-speaking people, and it may be, Chateaubriand's "Genie du Christianisme" in 1802, for the beginning in France. Science is cosmopolitan, and in dealing with it we may eliminate the peculiarities of race and language. But, even in the case of science, The Different Centuries.

If they are to be spoken of as separate entities, must not be too rigidly defined. Some gentle violence must be done to chronology, if epochs are to be profitably distinguished; and I imagine that those who are qualified to speak on such subjects—which I am not—would regard Laplace's "Mecanique Celeste" though not completed till 1825 as the culminating performance of the old century, the theories of Young and Dalton as belonging essentially to the new. Granting that a procedure of this kind is desirable if we are usefully to sum up the achievements of a particular epoch, it nevertheless remains true that no mere process of summation can quite explain the impression which different epochs produce on us. We cannot, by cataloguing mental characteristics or describing fact and figure, convey the impression of a human personality. Neither can we, by a parallel process, justify our sentiments about a century, yet most of us have them—"the reason why we cannot tell, but only this we know full well" some centuries please us and some do not. It so happens, for example, that I dislike the 17th century, and like the 18th. I do not pretend to justify my taste. Perhaps it is that there is a kind of unity and finish about the 18th century wanting to its predecessor. Perhaps I am prejudiced against the latter by my dislike of its religious wars, which were more than half political, and its political wars, which were more than half religious. (Laughter.) In any case the matter is quite unimportant. What is more to our present purpose is to ask whether the 19th century yet presents itself to any of us sufficiently as a whole to suggest any sentiment of the kind I have just illustrated. I confess that, for my own part, it does not. Of that portion of it with which most of us are alone immediately acquainted say the last third, I feel I can in this connection say nothing. We are too much of it to judge it. The two remaining thirds, on the other

hand, seem to me so different that I cannot criticise them together, and, if I am to criticise them separately, I acknowledge at once that it is the first third and not the second that

Engages My Sympathies.

There are those, I am aware, who think that the great Reform Bill was the beginning of wisdom. Very likely they are right. But this is not a question of right, but a question of personal predilection, and from that point of view the middle third of the 19th century does not, I acknowledge appeal to me. It is probably due to the natural ingratitude which we cannot feel towards our immediate predecessors. But I justify it to myself by saying that it reminds me too much of Landseer's pictures and the revival of Gothic art, that I feel no sentiment of allegiance towards any of the intellectual dynasties, which then held sway, that neither the lucidity of Mill nor the turbid prophesies of Carlyle, neither Goethe nor yet Newman were ever able to arouse in me the enthusiasm of a disciple, and that I turn with pleasure from the Corn Laws to the great war, from Thackeray and Dickens to Scott and Miss Austen, even from Tennyson and Browning to Keats, Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Shelley. Observations like these, however, are rather in the nature of individual fancy than impersonal criticism; and I hasten to consider whether apart altogether from likes and dislikes, there is any characteristic note which distinguishes this century from any that has gone before it.

THE MODERN RASCAL.

In contrast with his primitive prototype the modern rascal is noticeable first of all for his sensibility, says Edith Kellogg Dutton, in the Atlantic. He is no longer merely a reckless thief, a dexterous liar, or a coarse practical joker. With the increasing complexity of life his sphere has widened immeasurably; his motives and ambitions have been stretched to cover the straight and narrow way. We have Becky Sharp tricking matchlessly for a title, and Leicester scheming less adroitly if more recklessly for a throne, and as curiously modern variants, we have the philanthropic rascal in Roden's Corner, and the rascal on principle in Rogers A.H. Some play for the prize, and some, like Rupert of Hentzau, love best the hazards of the game; some, like Becky, tread hard on human hearts, and others, like Gilbert Parker's Pretty Pierre, can be very tender when there is need; some, as Rochester, stand proudly self-justified in a cruel denning world; others, unrepentant, drink the bitter draught their own hearts pour for them to their dogs.

TO SAVE HER CHILD.

From frightful disfigurement Mrs. Nannie Galloway, of La Grande, Ga., applied Buckle's Arnica Salve to great sores on her head and face, and writes its quick cure exceeded all her hopes. It works wonders in Sores, Bruises, Skin Eruptions, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, and Piles. 25c. Cure guaranteed by F. W. Fawcett & Co., druggists.

The British museum has received an interesting addition to its treasures in the shape of a gold and tortoise shell snuffbox which belonged to Mr. Siddons, and was given to the great actress by George IV, Colonel William Siddons, Young is the donor.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

We have a fine Hotel business consisting of 48 rooms. Location, the best in Victoria. The House is doing good business, and sold only on account of departure of proprietor. Full investigation solicited. Principals only need apply. Will be sold at a very low figure. Part of purchase money can remain to suit buyer. Fine dining room and bar in connection, completely furnished. This is an opportunity for someone to engage in Hotel business at a price not so duplicated in Victoria. Apply to J. F. FOULKES & CO., 35 Fort St., Victoria.

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New Wellington Coal

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DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

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DAVID BLAIR, Master.

August, 1900.

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Certificated pupil Toronto College of Music, and gold medalist of H. M. Field, of Leipzig, Germany.

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A certificated pupil of H. M. Field and Herr Professor Krause, Leipzig, Germany. For terms apply at Studio, 87 Fort Street, between 1 and 2 p.m.

Fall term begins Wednesday, August 1st, 1900.

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Quality of material and workmanship cannot be excelled. Stylish cut and fashionable shapes. The "E.T." corsets are a delight to the wearer and promote good health. They may be had in all lengths and shapes and all colors and shades. They are practically unbreakable.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

Effective Saturday, 1st Sept., 1900.

SS. 'VICTORIAN'

Will arrive from Seattle at 4:15 a.m., and returning will leave at 9 a.m., making close connection with all trains for the South and East.

Victoria, B.C., 11th August, 1900.

THE VICTORIA RABBITRY

Fox & Stow, Props.

120 VIEW STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Breeders of thoroughbred Belgian hares. Pedigrees furnished with every sale, free. At stud, Ambrose, fee \$5. Write for booklet and prices; correspondence a pleasure.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor, The Times," Victoria, B. C.
The DAILY TIMES is on Sale at the Following Places in Victoria:
CASIMIRE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 105 Douglas Street.
EMERY'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Covermont Street.
KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates Street.
H. GEO. MASON, Dawson Hotel Entrance, Yates Street.
VICTORIA NEWS CO., LTD., 86 Yates Street.
VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government Street.
F. N. HIBBEN & COMPANY, 50 Government Street.
T. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 92 Government Street.
GEORGE MARSDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.
H. W. WALKER (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt Road.
W. WILBY, 91 Douglas Street.
MISS. CHROOK, Victoria West post office.
G. N. HODGSON, 37 Yates Street.
T. REDDING, Craigflower Road, Victoria West.
Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

WELCOME THEM HOME.

The advance guard of the contingent which we sent forth with such acclaim to do their duty to their country are now on their way home. We must not forget that these young men are part of the regiment whose deeds in South Africa have made the name of Canada known in all parts of the world. They shared all the hardships and fought side by side with the seasoned veterans of the finest armies of the greatest fighting race in the world; they occupied the position of honor in some of the most important engagements in the South African campaign, and they were the chief factors in the capture of the Lion of Africa and his four thousand men. It is not necessary to urge Victorians to prepare to do honor to these young men who by reason of their honorable wounds and the deadly diseases of which they were the victims have been forced to lay down their arms before the great work in which they volunteered to take part has been fully accomplished. For their own sakes, for the sakes of those whom they have left behind still in the field, and in memory of those who have fallen and will never return, let us turn out, men, women, and children, soldiers and civilians, to do honor to "our boys."

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

The relief of the legations at Peking does not seem to have opened up the channels of communication between the Sacred City and the outside world. The Chinese puzzle is still as difficult of solution as ever and the news as contradictory as ever and the allies were at Tien Tsin. The Emperor, Dowager and her retinue have fled in company with the Emperor and the great decept nation is in the condition in which it has from time immemorial taken great delight in placing many of its people without a head. Not that it makes much difference

to the people, while the ruling classes are not likely to mourn and refuse to be comforted, for they may for a time be relieved of the necessity of paying tribute to the Manchus. But the mandarins are not likely to forego the privilege of collecting it. As in all other countries, the tax collector never takes a rest from his labors, although he may be a trifle more summary in his methods than we would relish in Canada. They do not levy on coal or metallic minerals over there, and as the people have neither incomes nor bicycles, and importations of foreign goods are comparatively light, it is not easy to understand how they raise a revenue. But they do it, as Li Hung Chang from the abundance of his worldly goods will testify.

It will not take long to restore order in the two provinces where the most serious disorders have taken place. What will the powers do then? They have been preparing for the real crisis which will soon confront them. There is no doubt now that it was the desire of the Empress and her advisers that all foreigners should be driven out of the country. She was not at all concerned about the measures that were taken to accomplish this object so long as the hateful intruders were driven forth. She probably reasoned that the more devilish atrocities committed on the persons of the strangers the more salutary would be the warning to all adventurers that China is a very unhealthy country for foreigners. Under the circumstances it was the duty of the powers to rescue their people, but the Chinese will have to pay heavily for that costly work and also for all their other evil doings. But how is that money to be collected? Will the powers select a ruler satisfactory to themselves and look to that potentate for the great indemnities they are sure to impose, or will they seize as much territory as their hearts desire and remain in possession until their demands are satisfied? These are the questions that are being asked in all quarters of the world to-day. The answers to them may not be heard for a very long time. But the nations are preparing for all contingencies. Russia certainly contemplates a long sojourn in the northern province, and if she announces that her quarters are so comfortable that she cannot think of giving them up, which of the nations is likely to be anxious to undertake the task of expelling her? Then if one stays the others will consider it their duty to remain there also, and despite the avowed willingness of Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Japan to depart in peace the Mongolian burden may be thrust upon them. That this will be the fate of stupid, bigoted, heathenish old China seems certain at the present time; but surely no one will be found to say there is a probability of the latter case of that country being worse than the first. If the powers decide it is necessary in the interests of China and mankind that a new dynasty should be set up in Peking the duty of maintaining order among the vast hordes of Mongolians will probably devolve upon them. They will also be compelled to live in amity side by side, which will be no easy task for people who have no great love for one another. Count Waldersee, the commander-in-chief, who is likely to arrive on the scene of hostilities after the trouble is over, may be able to set all these crooked things straight.

SAD NEWS FOR THE COLONEL.

Knowing the intense affection which the member for Victoria has for the land of his birth, the feelings of devoted loyalty which surge within his bosom at the mere mention of the beloved "England," we confess it gives us great distress of mind to be forced to draw his attention to the recent utterances of his leader. We have already referred to some of the articles published in the French edition of the Montreal Star, which was established for the purpose of demonstrating that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is "too English," and to the fact that Colonel Prior failed to send us, along with the other batch of campaign literature, Pamphlet No. 6, denouncing everything English. But we are willing to overlook that, as it is now well known that that document is intended for Quebec circulation only, passing on with the remark that it is curious such a patriot as the Colonel would ally himself with men who evidently hope to attain to power by denouncing everything "English." Sir Charles has been in Quebec, and he has been afflicted with one of those curious lapses of memory which attack him periodically, and has forgotten that things have changed since the days of his youth, when one could make a statement in a remote constituency without its being read in others until after the campaign was over. The leader of the opposition must once more have forgotten the telegraph, as he was overtaken by one of those spells of frankness for which his gifted son is noted and which he gave us a sample of when he declared that Great Britain had been driven from the civilized markets of the world and is now forcing her out-of-date wares upon the heathen at the mouth of cannon. We therefore ask the Colonel to read very carefully what his leader said in Quebec:

"As to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, you can say in effect that he is too English for me, with his programme of Imperial federation. At the time of the jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Sir Wilfrid, faithful to his promise that he had made to the electorate, went to England, where he should have worked for a treaty of mutual preferential trade between England and Canada, which was

besides one of the articles of the policy of Mr. Chamberlain.
"Instead of that Sir Wilfrid changed his notion, and, sitting at the table with the Lords and other political bigwigs of the United Kingdom, he trumped under foot his promises and poured out the floods of his eloquence in favor of the parliamentary federation of the empire."
"He even went on to say that Canada had no need of mutual preferential trade, after having previously said, in a speech made at Westmount, Montreal, that it was his intention to name a commission to devise ways and means of obtaining preferential trade. Imperial federation such as is preached by Sir Wilfrid would be a national plague; it would be, in a word, the abolition of our system of responsible government, giving the Imperial government the power to dictate laws to us. Aside from that, Canada would be taxed according to population for the maintenance of the Imperial government; that is to say, Canada would pay a tax of \$40,000,000 simply for the maintenance of the English army, and the honor of being represented in a parliament sitting three thousand miles away."
"The Prime Minister's ideas of Imperial federation make thoughtful Canadians shrug their shoulders. That is why I say that Sir Wilfrid is too English for me. The sending of the Canadian contingents to Africa has been an excellent thing for Canada, and it is not upon that head that I base my remark that he is too English."

It is particularly refreshing to read of the man who used to boast so loudly of his doings in "England" and his hobnobbing with the bigwigs talking so disparagingly of these gentlemen now. Times have indeed changed. We are really afraid the leader of the opposition has been carried away by the "exuberance of his own verbosity," for, with all respect to the gray hairs of the old man, half of what he says is nothing more than nonsense. He will have some difficulty in convincing even the most credulous Conservative that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has any intention of bartering away the legislative independence of Canada, of giving the Imperial Parliament the right of dictating our laws to us, or of taxing the people to the extent of \$40,000,000 a year for the maintenance of the "English" army. We are sorry to hear Sir Charles has injured his leg. We hope it will soon be quite well again, for we realize that it is well for the Liberals that he should be physically capable of giving full play to his talking powers. Perhaps Colonel Prior would like to put a bridle on his tongue.

A gentleman of the name of Richard Harding Davis—has, in Harper's Magazine, been saying some hard things of the British soldiers in South Africa. It appears to be a case of spleen or revenge with Mr. Davis because the commander-in-chief had the temerity to say certain information which might be of use to the enemy should not be published. Thereupon this intrepid writer went over to the Boers and proceeded to say things of the British. That of course was very gratifying to the Boers, and they did not discourage Mr. Davis at all; probably, as in the case of his namesake, they made it worth his while to make his statements particularly strong. One was to the effect that British officers were in the habit of insulting young ladies in Pretoria, and for that reason were removed to the pen outside the limits of the town. There was a time when Harper's was one of the best magazines printed, having a great circulation in both Great Britain and Canada, but its glory has departed, and now it is as yellow as the rest of them.

According to Oriental exchanges, the Japanese troops are brave and their commanders skilful. Evidently our island friends on the other side of the Pacific are not to be despised. If they do not fall before the Boers which have proved the undoing of other peoples under more similar circumstances they may before another century elapses place their country alongside the greatest of the nations.

The Times is pleased to see that the Premier has taken its view of the question of the title of the New Vancouver Coal Company to the coal fields which it has been in possession of for so many years. We have already held the Colonel to be an erratic counsellor. Mr. Dunsinuir is evidently of the same opinion.

The Montreal Gazette says a feature of the ante-election period is the entire absence of any commercial anxiety as to the results of a prospective opposition success. Why should anyone be anxious? All people know there is no chance of the opposition being successful.

Another place where the Boers were going to put forth the great effort of the campaign has been captured with little loss by the British. Henceforth the fighting will all be of the guerrilla variety, and that should be speedily ended also.

It is said some of the Boers are emigrating to the United States. They will have to earn their bread by the sweat of their noble foreheads there. There will be no Ottawanders to tax.

WHERE HE WAS IN 1878.
Frederick Herald.
The Sun admits that Mr. Foster voted for the Liberal candidate in York in 1878, the election in which the Tories introduced the National Policy, and yet at New Glasgow Mr. Foster told a Tory audience that the Tory party, which includes himself, and of which he is one of the leaders, stands where it stood in 1878. Perhaps the party does, but Mr. Foster has executed a somersault.

"AS WE JOURNEY THROUGH LIFE."

Denver Post.
"As we journey through life, let us live by the way."
Slip the essence of pleasure from every day, Glean the bright golden grains of enjoyment as we travel on to the shore of eternity's sea. Let the music of laughter, the echoes of song, Be heard from our lips as we journey along. Let us smile in the face of each threatening care, Each other's earth sorrows in brotherhood share.
"As we journey through life, let us live by the way."
Never bow to despair when the heavens are grey, Fling a laugh to the clouds when they darken our skies, Light with sunshine the teardrops that spring to our eyes. If a brother should falter, extend him a hand, Help the fallen to rise and the weak ones to stand, Regarde a message of hope in the ear of despair, Plunge the sword of good cheer in the bosom of care.
"As we journey through life, let us live by the way."
In the gloom of the night wait the dawning of day, Turn a face lit with smiles to the beat of the rain, For the sunshine will burst from the heavens again, Will burst in its beauty and arch in the skies A rainbow of cheer for our wondering eyes; Will flood every heart with its slivery light, And drive all the vapours of trouble to flight.
"As we journey through life, let us live by the way."
For this earthly existence is but for a day— To-morrow we'll pass o'er the river that flows 'Twixt the kingdom of care and the land of repose. Let us live at the sweetness of life as we pass, Let us swallow with courage the drops in the glass. In the midst of adversity strive to be gay— "As we journey through life, let us live by the way."

CHINESE OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES.

Alma's.
"The Chinese officials do not hate the average regular missionary as a man, but they dislike his teaching. The missionary's pure and upright life as an example for the Chinese people is a continual and unmistakable object lesson to the official, making manifest by contrast their own cruel, grasping, evil lives. The corrupt official is not pleased with the depraved European-American merchant, then he is with the missionary. He feels that the merchants and he have much in common, are birds of a feather. In theory, the Chinese classics hold that the officials are to be 'like parents to the people.' It is therefore their duty to do and instruct the people on all points of morality and decency. This duty they not only do not perform themselves, but they very strenuously object to the sensible, self-denying missionary when he comes unasked to perform it for them. The more the 'stupid common people,' as they are called, can be kept in ignorance, the more easily can they be governed. Hence the attempt of the missionary to uplift them is a conspiracy against one of the strongholds of officialdom. The misrepresentation of the object and the work of missionaries, and the many evil things attributed to them, as well as the riots stirred up by the officials, ending in the occasional murder of the more aggressive missionaries, are mostly due to this cause."

THE WISER CANADIANISM.

Toronto Globe.
At the risk of incurring the reproach of nativist conceit, we venture to say that Canada, having also a race problem to deal with, has been fortunate in obtaining the services of men who preached steadily the doctrine of good will between men of different races and religious creeds. Sir John Macdonald during his long political career did much to mould public opinion on these lines. It is generally agreed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is in this respect his worthy successor; and similar praise is due to Sir Oliver Mowat, Mr. Blake, Mr. Mackenzie and many others on both sides of politics. There have been outbreaks of race feeling, but they have been discouraged and have died away without leaving any very bitter feeling.

POWER OF THE IMAGINATION.

Pittsburg Dispatch.
Death has been caused by making a man believe that he had been lanced and was bleeding to death. Although not a drop of blood was shed the man expired shortly with all the symptoms of one whose vital fluid ebbed away. A well known case is recorded in the medical books where a man predicted not only the day of his death but the precise hour. Just before the day he became apparently ill and took to his bed. As the clock in his room approached the time he grew visibly weaker. A few minutes before the hour struck he was told that he had been deceived, that the clock had been set back three hours and that the appointed time was long past. He at once recovered and remained in good health for many years.

THE "UNITED PARTY."

Begina Leader.
Mr. Lake, who was nominated by the Conservatives to contest East Assiniboia, refused to accept Sir Charles Tupper as leader or to stand as a Conservative candidate so long as Sir Charles retains the leadership.

THEIR DESTINATION.

Hamilton Post.
The allied forces have got to Yang Tsen. And unless we are very much mistaken a large number of Chinese have got to Hang Soon.

A WIDOW'S LOVE AFFAIR.

Recalms a. a. a. she has the offensive breath through Constipation. Biliousness or Stomach Trouble, but Dr. King's New Life Pills always cure those troubles. Clean the system, sweeten the breath, banish headache; best in the world for Bile, Kidneys and bowels. Only 25c. at F. W. Fawcett & Co.'s drug store.

"Cocoon" or "Wool" Silk is the pure and unadulterated product of the silk worm.
Corticelli Sewing Silk is made up of one hundred perfect strands of this pure silk.
Each strand is tested and proven as to strength, uniformity of size and freedom from flaws or knots, by a machine that cannot make a mistake.
Corticelli Sewing Silk is dependable silk.
Sold Everywhere.

The Slater Broad-Foot Shape
While "The Slater Shoe" is built on 12 different models, each one has its own peculiarity, each its special feature.
"The Broad-foot" is designed for the heavy man who wants the highest combination of wear and comfort. The same of hard wear, easy walking, and good appearance withal.
Double sole of the best quality sewn with extra stout thread.
Every pair Goodyear welted in black Canuck Calf, widths, D, E and F.
The name and price branded on the sole in a slate frame, the makers' trade mark. \$4.00 and \$5.50.
Catalogue free.

J. FULLERTON AND J. H. BAKER, SOLE LOCAL AGENTS.

LABOR DAY Capital City Cycling Club.
SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1900.
Col. the Hon. B. G. Prior, M.P., Hon. Pres.

EXCURSION NANAIMO
Under the auspices of the
Victoria Trades and Labor Council
Fare for the Round Trip Only
\$1.50
Children under 12 years, 75 cents.
S.S. City of Nanaimo Sails 7 a.m.
Trains leave at 8 and 9 a.m.
Returning train leaves Nanaimo at 8:00 p.m.

GRAND Scottish Concert
(Mr. J. G. Brown, Musical Director).
IN AID OF
BURNS MEMORIAL FUND
Under the Special Patronage of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Minto.
—ON—
31st August, 1900
IN THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
AT 8 P.M.
Doors open at 7:30 p.m. Admission, \$1.00, 75c. and 50c.; gallery, 25c.
Tickets may be had and seats reserved at the Victoria Book and Stationery Co., 62 Government Street.
Box plan will be opened on Tuesday, Aug. 28th, at 9 o'clock a.m.

RUSKIN'S GHOST STORY.
Mr. Stillman's recollections in the Atlantic Monthly have reference to Ruskin, Clough, Christina Rossetti and others. Connected with Clough, Ruskin's Chamounix guide, there is a story which Ruskin told Mr. Stillman of a locality in the valley of Chamounix, haunted by a ghost which could only be seen by children:
"It was a figure of a woman who raked the dead leaves, and when she looked up at them the children said they only saw a skull in place of a face. Ruskin sent for a neighboring valley for a child who could know nothing of the legend, and went with him to the locality which the ghost was reported to haunt. Arrived there, he said to the boy, 'What a lonely place! there is nobody here but ourselves.' 'Yes, there is,' said the child, 'there is a woman there raking the leaves,' pointing in a certain direction. 'Let us go nearer to her,' said Ruskin, and they walked that way, when the boy stopped and said that he did not want to go nearer, for the woman looked up, and he said that she had no eyes in her head, 'only holes.'"
This same valley of Chamounix, Mr. Stillman says, was to him always a most gloomy and depressing place.

WANTS.
WANTED—Useful pony; cheap for cash, or will exchange new bike. Address I. H., Box 88, City.
WANTED—Employment in store or office, by young man, who understands book-keeping, etc. Address C. J., Times Office.
WANTED—Children to take care of and board, by Mrs. M. P., 40 Third Street.
WANTED—A nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. A. Stuart Robertson, St. George Street, off St. Charles.
YOUNG LADIES wishing to learn shorthand, can get very easy terms by addressing "N. Y. Z., Times Office."
WANTED—Old copper, brass, zinc, lead, scrap iron, rope, curbs and sacks; highest prices given. Apply Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store Street, B. Aaronson, Agent.
FOR SALE.
POTATOES—50 cents per 100 lbs. All kinds of Feed, Potatoes, Hay, Grain and Calf Rice, at lowest prices. E. M. Noddy, 12 Store Street.
NEW WHEEL—BUY a good gentle saddle horse, will drive in harness. No. 1 S. Pandora Street, City.
FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and harness; horse speedy, gentle and thoroughly reliable. Apply to Geo. R. Jackson, 57 Government Street.
FOR SALE—On easy terms, several small houses and lots in Esquimalt, open to an offer; several houses on Stanley Avenue, \$2,500 to \$2,700; several lots on Stanley Avenue and Calhoun Bay Road, \$500 to \$600; two houses on Speed Avenue, \$1,000 each; cottage over James Bay, \$1,500; several houses off Oak Bay Avenue, \$600 to \$700; small cottage and four lots on Lamson Street, overlooking Esquimalt Road. A. W. More & Co., 80 Government Street.

TO LET.
COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 7 Blanchard Street.
HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, use of bathroom and kitchen, 120 Vancouver Street.
UPPER FLAT of the Lewis building, 46 Yates St., for offices or housekeeping. Apply to Lewis Lewis, 62 Pandora St.
OFFICES TO RENT—Fire-proof vaults, and all modern conveniences. Apply to Secretary, Board of Trade Building.
MISCELLANEOUS.
CHIROPDIST—29 Quadra Street; office hours from 1 to 4 p.m.; also shampooing.
SEWER PIPE, FLOWER POTS, ETC.—B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria.
SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 12 Broad Street. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping taught.
A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad Street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 100.
ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND BOILER MAKERS.
MARINE IRON WORKS—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers, Pambroke Street, near Store Street. Works telephone 681, residence telephone 100.
COAL AND WOOD.
LUMP COAL, NUT COAL, SACK COAL, SLACK COAL. Telephone 404. Money Holland & Co., Front and Broad Street.

SOCIETIES.
VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas Street, at 8:30 P.M.
B. S. ODDY, Secretary.
VETERINARY.
S. F. TOLMIE, Veterinary Surgeon—Office at Bray's Livery, 124 Johnson Street, Telephone 182; residence telephone 417.
SCAVENGERS.
JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned; contracts taken for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Bell & Co., Port Street, grocers; John Cochran, corner Yates and Douglas Streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver Street. Telephone 130.

Just Frames.
If you have frames on your mind, just look through ours.
A frame must match a picture as much as the carpet must harmonize with the wall paper and furnishings.
Forrester's Cash Photo Store,
82 DOUGLAS STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Collegiate School FOR BOYS
VICTORIA, B.C.
PATRON AND VISITOR,
The Lord Bishop of Columbia.
STAFF:
J. W. Luing, Esq., M.A., Oxon., Head Master.
Rev. C. Enos Sharp, M.A., Cantab.
N. J. S. Munkett, Esq., St. Peter's College, Cambridge.
Moderate terms for boarders and day scholars. Boys received from eight years of age. The school includes the following: Technical, including mechanical drawing. The Christmas term will commence on Monday, Sept. 10, at 2:30 p.m.
APPLY TO HEAD MASTER.

Veterans' Association.
DRILL ORDER BY THE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COMMANDING.
All Veterans of the above association are requested to assemble at the Drill Hall on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 8 p.m., for drill, preparatory to taking part in the reception to His Excellency the Governor-General, E. H. FLETCHER, Esq., Victoria, Aug. 28th, 1900. Adjutant.



Some Necessary Things For the Toilet

Talcum Powder, 25c and 35c.
Violet Powder, 25c.
Buttermilk Toilet Lotion, 25c.
(An excellent Shaving Lotion)
Witch Hazel, 25c, 50c.
Bay Rum, 25c, 50c.
Marr's Almond Tablets, 25c.
We have a large line of Lotions, Creams, Powders, etc., and will be pleased to have you inspect them.
Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist.
18 GOVERNMENT STREET,
Near Yates Street,
VICTORIA.
TELEPHONE 255.

Peaches, Freestone, per box, 85c
Apples, Gravenstein, per box, 60c
Grapes, Tokay Musc., per box, 20c

HARDRESS CLARKE, 86 Douglas Street.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Published by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Aug. 29.—5 a.m.—The barometer is comparatively high from the coast eastward to Alberta and low over California and Utah. These conditions are favorable for a fine warm spell lasting several days. Rain has fallen in Eastern Washington, and at Battleford, Prince Albert and Qu'Appelle. Light to moderate winds prevail along the coast, and the weather is fair and warm throughout the entire Pacific slope.

Forecasts.

For 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Thursday. Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate winds, fine and warm to-day and Thursday.

Lower Mainland—Light variable winds, fine and warm to-day and Thursday.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.98; temperature, 48; minimum, 48; wind, calm; weather, clear.
New Westminster—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, 46; minimum, 46; wind, calm; weather, clear.
Nanaimo—Wind, E.; weather, clear.
Kamloops—Barometer, 29.98; temperature, 52; minimum, 50; wind, calm; weather, fair.
San Francisco—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 59; minimum, 54; wind, 12 miles W.; weather, clear.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Six new stars at Savoy to-night.
Get your guest cocktails at the Savoy Saloon.

Gibson's Toothache Gum is the great pain reliever. Ask for it. Price, 10c.

If you appreciate good value for your money use Houdi Ceylon Tea in packets only. To be had of all grocers.

Order your Cartridges for September 1st early, and avoid the rush from Henry Short & Sons.

Frank Fleck-Smiles and Arthur Carter, members of the first contingent, have, according to a telegram received by Mayor Hayward, started for this city and will in all probability reach here on Saturday evening, when they will receive a hearty reception.

Tenders in duplicate, addressed to the officer commanding at Work Point barracks, will be received until noon on Thursday, September 6th, for supplying provisions and to the troops at Esquimalt and military outposts for one year, commencing October 1st, 1900 also for repairing buildings. Complete particulars and conditions may be ascertained in the advertising columns of this paper.

The Alaska Steamship Company will run an excursion to Seattle on Monday, September 3rd, being the initial run of their new and speedy S.S. Dolphin. The Dolphin will leave from the inner wharf at 7 a.m., and returning will leave Seattle at midnight, arriving in Victoria at 5 a.m. on Tuesday. The labor day festivities in Seattle will eclipse all former demonstrations. The Dolphin will arrive in Seattle in time to permit passengers to see the monster parade, and will not leave Seattle until after the grand pyrotechnic display. The Fifth Regiment band has been engaged to supply the music, both going and coming. Tickets for the round trip have been placed at \$1.50, and may be obtained of E. E. Blackwood at the company's office, Government street.

At age 30 a premium of \$198 will secure a policy guaranteeing the beneficiary.

\$500 for Life
\$10,000 in Any Event

To your estate in 20 payments. Dividends in Cash from 5th year. Dividends paid this year over 20 per cent.

Apply to the old reliable

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.
R. L. DRURY,
Provincial Manager,
34 BROAD STREET.

The final chorus rehearsal for the grand Burns' memorial concert in the theatre on Friday night, will be held in the First Presbyterian schoolroom this evening at 8 o'clock sharp.

Major Wynne and officers of the Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Grant and officers of the Royal Engineers are giving an at-home at Work Point this afternoon. A programme of sports is provided.

The executive of the Liberal-Conservative Association held a meeting last evening for the purpose of making arrangements for the meeting at New Westminster to-morrow of the provincial convention. Some of the delegates will leave to-day and some to-morrow.

The E. & N. Railway Company, as mentioned yesterday, has arranged an excellent special service for the benefit of sportsmen during the hunting season. Excursion tickets will be issued good from Saturday, September 1st, until Monday, 3rd. Dogs will be carried free during the season.

In the police court this morning a couple of women were fined \$50 or three months' imprisonment. These women were summoned to take part in the reception to the Governor-General. Those having medals are requested to wear them.

The provincial government, it is understood, have withdrawn the action commenced by Mr. Martin against the New Vancouver Coal Co. The Semin administration issued a crown grant to this company to certain coal lands subject to conditions, and Mr. Martin sought to have the grant annulled.

THE PASSING THROG.

Arrivals of the Day at City Hotels—Gossip of the Corridors.

J. M. C. Landon and wife, of Vancouver, B. C., arrived at the Dominion. Misses Collins and Runney, two nurses of the Blackfoot Reserve Hospital staff, are registered at the Dominion.

Merritt Lindsay, of the Portland Union Pacific passenger service, and family, are spending a few days in Victoria. They are at the Dominion.

Mrs. and Miss Benton, of Seattle, and Mrs. E. Jelliffe, of Des Moines, Iowa, are among the tourists registered at the Driford.

E. W. Sandison, of Los Angeles, is registered at the Dominion. He leaves this evening for the North on the Danube.

Fred. G. Wright, who occasionally brings over sheep from the Sound for the B. C. market, is at the Dominion. Miss Nesbitt was among the outgoing Victorians on the Rosalie this morning. She is on her way to Minneapolis.

B. Neild, W. J. Hannah and J. P. Balfour are a party of tourists from Toronto, staying at the Victoria.

F. J. Wheeler, freight agent at Vancouver for the G. N. railway, is a guest at the Driford.

A. D. Wright, of the Western Union Telegraph Co., Seattle, is a guest at the Dominion.

A. J. McMurtry, proprietor of the Wellington hotel, Ladysmith, is at the Victoria.

T. A. Copley, representing a Montreal cigar company, is a guest at the Hotel Victoria.

W. P. Harvey, a mining engineer of Vancouver, is a guest at the Driford.

E. V. Bodwell left on the Rosalie this morning en route to Spokane.

Alfred D. Hosack, of Vancouver, is registered at the Victoria.

P. C. Lashman, of Vancouver, is staying at the Dominion.

W. Calder, of Vancouver, is staying at the Oriental.

W. A. Ward returned from the Sound.

THE VICE-REGAL VISIT.
Programme by the Fifth Regiment Band at Beacon Hill.

Tonight Mayor Hayward and the members of the city council will confer with representatives of the fraternal societies in reference to the visit of His Excellency the Earl of Minto and Lady Minto.

ARRIVED FROM THE ORIENT.

R. M. S. Empress of China Reached Quarantine Yesterday, With Large Number of Passengers.

After a trip conspicuous for the absence of marine vicissitudes, the majestic white liner Empress of China arrived at Williams Head shortly before noon yesterday. She carried the usual number of cabin passengers, and about 350 Orientals, of whom about 18 departed here. Among the cabin passengers were a number of missionaries, the majority of whom have encountered experiences of a not altogether pleasant character, and which they are not desirous of repeating. Of these there were Rev. Mr. Mackenzie and family, an account of whose thrilling escape from Honan is published in another column; Rev. Mr. McBurney, Rev. F. P. Ryan, R.N.; Rev. Mr. Holden and family, Rev. C. A. Tague and family, and others. The navy was also well represented on the passenger list, among those en route for England being Commander Beatty, R.N., who was a member of Admiral Seymour's column at Tien Tsin, could doubtless tell an interesting story if he so desired, and the character of whose experience is attested by the fact that a sword wound compels him to wear his arm in a sling; also Captain A. Limpus, R.N., who has certainly had his share of fighting, having been with General Buller's force at the relief of Ladysmith, and whose gallant services on that occasion have earned him deserved promotion; Lieut.-Col. A. N. Sandilands, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who has thrown aside the rigid rules of discipline and naval decorum in the relaxation of a trip to the Old Land. The cargo was of the usual Oriental character, consisting of about 1200 tons, including over 700 bales of silk. The passenger list complete as follows: A. G. and Mrs. Aiken, Mrs. Allan and child, Staff, Surg. O. W. Andrews, R.N.; Mrs. O. W. Andrews, F. Barto, Dr. E. Baetz, Commander Beatty, R.N.; W. B. Birt, F. R. B. Bourgeois, H. Branning, H. Campbell, D. C. Campbell, G. and Mrs. Clark, C. H. Cowan, Miss M. Croucher, W. and Mrs. Davis, C. H. and Mrs. Denison, Mrs. Edwards and child, Lieut. G. T. L. Edwards, R.N.; T. E. Evans, E. Fenelon, A. G. Fenelon, Rev. F. P. Ryan, R.N.; Rev. G. W. and Mrs. Greene and two children, Miss Greene, Rev. and Mrs. Haden and three children, John Hammond, D. Hay, J. M. P. Hermanns, Mr. and Mrs. Holmstrom and two children, H. and Mrs. Hunter, E. H. Kew, Master W. Lucy, Capt. A. Limpus, R.N.; Miss A. Linam, J. A. McKay, Rev. E. McBurney, Rev. and Mrs. MacKenzie and child, Mrs. Marshall, P. F. Matzinger, Rev. D. McIvor, Dr. and Mrs. Menzies, and Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. G. W. Middleton and child, Master H. Middleton, Miss M. Middleton, Miss K. Murphy, P. Norawa, F. N. Paton, Mrs. A. V. Payne, Miss C. M. Ricketts, Rev. and Mrs. Sama, Lieut. Col. A. N. Sandilands, Lieut. Hon. Forbes Simpall, R.N.; L. A. C. Sinclair, R.N.; L. A. E. Silverton, R.N.; Rev. and Mrs. Swan and three children, Rev. G. W. and Mrs. Swan and two children, Rev. C. A. and Mrs. Tague and three children, J. M. Underwood, K. Unne, M. Unne, A. Wright.

THE PARLIAMENTARY OUTING.
Nanaimo Council Royally Entertain the Visitors—A Drive About Town.

The excursionists whom Premier Dunsen took up to Nanaimo are expected to return to the city this evening by a special train, which will leave Nanaimo about six o'clock.

On the arrival of the train at Nanaimo yesterday evening the party was met by Acting Mayor Manson and the members of the city council, who conducted them to the Windsor hotel, where luncheon was served, after which speeches were delivered by the Acting Mayor, the Speaker, the Premier and Mr. Robins.

Mr. Robins subsequently took the party for a drive and a visit to the properties of the company.

Dinner was partaken of late in the evening on board the Joan, after which a start was made for Comox.

A lady living in Lyons took compassion on a poor fellow she met in the street, starving, took him home, and gave him some supper. She left the room for a moment, and on her return found that the man had hanged himself from a lamp, kicked over the table, and was quite dead. A note pinned to his coat ran: "I leave you all I have to leave—my body."

When asked to-day if the Dolphin was going to be placed on the route instead of the Rosalie, inside of 60 days.

Steamer Cottage City sailed for Alaska ports early this morning, among those embarking here being Mrs. B. Lynch, Miss J. Seymour and Mrs. W. Langley. The last named, whose husband, Capt. Wallace Langley, commanded the Australian on the Dawson run during the season, goes to Skagway for a trip.

Chilian bark Pacifico, with lumber from Port Blakeley for Valparaiso, has been spoken in latitude 27.37 N., long. 132.29 W., by the American ship St. David, which has just arrived at San Francisco. The Pacifico was then almost helpless, being partly disabled.

Norwegian steamer Telux, which was damaged to the extent of \$20,000 in a collision with the Belgian King, has completed her repairs at San Francisco, and is again ready for sea.

On her last trip from Australia, the steamer Mariposa brought to San Francisco \$1,750,000 in gold.

The Lowwood and Marion Chilcott have arrived to load lumber at Chemainus. The latter loads for Adelaide.

C. P. R. bulletin reports that the steamer Candromar arrived at Montreal on Sunday noon.

The steamship Tacoma ran on the beach half a mile south of Al-Ki point.

You Must Buy Quick

If you want to avail yourselves of the Special Sale of

Hats at \$1.50

No old style or cheap hats—broken lines of \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 goods.

See a sample lot of them in our window and judge for yourself.

Geo. R. Jackson
HATTER, FURNISHER AND TAILOR.

CLAIM VERIFIED

Our claim that our Excelsior Hamburgs are a bread maker was amply demonstrated at the late bread competition. The unanimous verdict of the numerous competitors was: "Never used better for bread, and it makes beautifully white pastry." This we affirm, cannot be true of any other flour on the market. Send in your order for a sack of the same to be highly pleased with it. Delivered to any part of the city. Price, \$1.35.

JOHNS BROS.
220 DOUGLAS STREET.

SHIPPING NEWS

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY ALONG THE COAST.

VICTORIA TIDES.
By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest spring tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Thursday, Aug. 30.		Friday, Aug. 31.	
Time.	Height above zero.	Time.	Height above zero.
6:20 a.m.	6.9 feet.	6:30 a.m.	3.5 feet.
11:40 a.m.	6.1 feet.	7:40 a.m.	6.8 feet.
5:30 p.m.	7.3 feet.	12:30 p.m.	8.7 feet.
		6:10 p.m.	7.5 feet.

The United States army transport Lawton reached Seattle from Nome yesterday with 220 passengers, two-thirds of whom are destitute miners, returned at the expense of the government. Rev. Sheldon Jackson, of the interior department came down on the Lawton, bringing with him 25 Laplanders employed by the United States government. The Laplanders are bound for Norway. About 80 Laplanders now engaged in mining at Nome declined to leave the country. Dr. Jackson reports that in gripple and measles have been epidemic all summer among the Eskimos, materially lessening their number. The ravages extended from the Aleutian Islands to Point Barrow. On the island of St. Lawrence, out of a population of 300, 26 Eskimos died. Many Indian children were found hovering about the dead bodies. The revenue cutter Bear was loaded with supplies and sent to the relief of the natives.

Both cabin and freight hold of the steamer Danube will be filled to-night when that vessel takes her departure for Skagway. In the cargo is a miscellaneous lot of merchandise, of which machinery is an important item. This consists solely of mining machinery, and was all manufactured in this city, a large amount of it being owned by C. E. Thompson, a passenger bound for Dawson. Other passengers are J. West, Messrs. Clere, Kitter, Dontraux, Quill, Thibault, Miss King, Messrs. French and Ennis, D. Palford and seven sisters from St. Ann's convent, who are going to Juan and other points in Alaska.

Cape Hatteras is to be marked for the benefit of mariners with the largest steam-propelled and electric-lighted lighthouse in the world. The vessel is now being built. It will be 112 feet in length, 28 feet 6 inches in beam and have a depth of 1 feet 10 inches. It will have three electric lights clustered at the head of each of its two masts 30 feet above the water-line. These lights will each be 100 candle power 100-volt lamps, and will be controlled by an automatic flashing device. The interior of the vessel will also be lighted by 300 100-candle power 100-volt lamps.

Bark Sussex was launched from the Esquimalt marine ways last night and to-day proceeded to Port Blakeley in tow of the American tug Wanderer, being under charter to load lumber at that point.

To-day the Star of Italy will follow the Sussex on the ways, and then the City of Nanaimo will be docked for repairs. Owing to this arrangement the Hawaiian Isles, which is also here for repairs, will be placed in the dry dock.

The steamer Thisbe is to be hauled on the Esquimalt marine railway of the inner harbor on Saturday.

When asked to-day if the Dolphin was going to be placed on the route instead of the Rosalie, inside of 60 days.

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DOUBLE TRADING STAMPS

On Every Dollar Purchase in All Departments

DURING

Thursday and Friday Only

AT

The Sterling

86 YATES ST.

WE GIVE IN TRADING STAMPS

Salmon Trolling HAS STARTED

Special cheap SALMON RODS AND REELS for Salmon Trolling at

FOX'S. 78 GOVERNMENT STREET.

at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. She was gotten off at 5 o'clock in the evening by the tug Richard Holyoke, and to all appearances is uninjured. The vessel was on her way from Tacoma to Seattle, from which she was to have sailed last night for Nome. A heavy fog hung over the Sound, making it impossible, Captain Dixon, master of the vessel, said to see the length of the ship ahead, despite the fact that it was daylight, rendering the searchlight of no service. There were no rocks where the steamer grounded, and she rested easily in the soft sand.

Before long the steamer Victorian is to be run on a new schedule, very similar to the one by which she was governed prior to the advent of the Rosalie on the Victoria-Puget Sound route. She will arrive at about 6 a.m. and depart at 9 o'clock, whereas at present she arrives at 12:30 p.m. and departs at 4:15. The new order of things brings the Victorian into more direct opposition with the Rosalie, and the result of the fight for business between the rival steamers will be watched with interest.

Steamer Islander left Vancouver at 1:40 o'clock, connecting with the Eastern train.

TO FORBID TRADING STAMPS.
Mr. Hall Introduces a Bill to Make Their Use Illegal.

The bill which Mr. Hall has introduced into the Legislature relating to trading stamps, proposes to deal with that latest development of commerce. The bill if crystallized into law will forbid the use of stamps altogether under penalty of a fine of not less than \$50 to the person issuing them. The provisions of the bill are as follows:

"In the construction of this act the expression 'trading stamps' shall extend to and include all stamps, tickets, coupons, cards, or other devices of any kind or description whatsoever, whereby, or in exchange whereof, any person shall be entitled to receive, or shall receive, any property of any kind by way of bonus, gift, discount or premium on any goods or chattels bought or sold, or in excess of or addition to the goods or chattels actually so bought or sold.

"From and after the coming into force of this act no person, either by himself or his clerk, servant, or agent, shall give, sell, or in any other way whatsoever dispose of any trading stamps to any person, co-partnership, company, or corporation, nor shall any person, co-partnership, company or corporation, buy or otherwise dispose of, or buy or have in his or her possession, or in the possession of any clerk, servant, or agent, any such trading stamps, nor shall any vendor of any goods or chattels give, sell, or otherwise dispose of any trading stamps to any purchaser of any such goods or chattels, whereby, or with the intent that such purchaser shall receive, or be entitled to receive, either by virtue of such trading stamp alone or together with trading stamps given by any person or persons other than such vendor, or in exchange therefor, any money, goods, chattels, or property of any kind.

"Every one who by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, gives, sells, or otherwise disposes of, or buys or has in possession any trading stamps in violation of the provisions of this act shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars for the first offence, and not less than one hundred dollars for the second or any subsequent offence. If the defendant make default in payment of any such imposed penalty this act, the same shall be levied on the goods and chattels of such defendant by distress and sale thereof, and in default of sufficient distress the defendant may be imprisoned in the common goal for a period not exceeding two months."

The Central W. C. T. U. will meet to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Refuge Home, when the election of delegates to attend the 17th annual convention of the W. C. T. U. will take place. The department of literature will also be discussed. It is important that the society be largely represented at this meeting.

Rainbow Neckwear
As its name implies, a peculiar two-colored silk, having that characteristic pattern, exquisitely Japanese. The colors suggest shattered rainbows and are very pretty. It is all the rage now among well-dressers in New York, and only a limited quantity of it to be had. We were fortunate in securing a small lot which will sell for

50 Cents Each
Instead of the, which you'd willingly pay.

W. G. Cameron
CASH CLOTHING, FURNISH-
ING AND HATTER,
35 JOHNSON STREET.

A MATTER OF PRIDE
Indeed, is owing one of our peerless pines, which are admitted to be perfect in every particular. All our instruments are as good as the best. Every note in the scale, from lowest to highest, is clear, distinct, and accurate. The quality of a single quality which is the highest charm of instrumental compositions. Progress in invention is making the piano a new creation.

M. W. WAITT & CO.
44 GOVERNMENT STREET.

South Saanich
20 acres of good land on easy terms; 25 acres partly under cultivation.
ADDRESS TO A. F. W.
Times Office.

Shawnigan Lake Hotel
Shawnigan Lake

E. & N. RY.
A comfortable home; rates moderate; none but the best wines, liquors and cigars on hand.

Good fishing and shooting in season; boats for angling or pleasure always on hand for hire; musical comedy with parties wishing privacy, with or without board.

G. KOENIG,
Proprietor.

Get off at Koenig's, Shawnigan Lake.
Give the baby a sun bath in one of our handsome carriages or go-carts. The latest up-to-date at Wellers.

LONDON LADIES GAMBLE.

Song Fortunes and Countess Smart Frocks Due to Luck in the City.

The woman of 1900, to meet the exigencies of modern expenditure, has trained herself in the mysteries of finance. This is no new departure, for records of the past tell us that in the far-away days of the South Sea Bubble the fine ladies of the period gambled desperately in stocks and shares; and more recently, when Disraeli wrote his now rarely read novels, he painted in "Tancred" the portrait of a certain Lady Bertie and her sister, who he describes as "the most inveterate female gamblers in Europe." During the sixties and seventies the spirit of adventure seemed to desert the typical British matron, and there was a pause in her speculative career.

The year 1866 and its autumnal boom in Kaffirs reopened the campaign, however, and it has continued more or less even since, receiving an additional impetus from the copper "deals" of 1890. Smart women seem as much at home in the city as in the West End, in Throgmorton street as in Grosvenor square. Their opening broughams and Paris-victorias are as familiar a sight in the neighborhood of the "House" as at Hyde Park corner or in Piccadilly; and to meet pretty, perfectly dressed women on the steep stairways of brokers' offices is now the rule, and not the exception.

The women of today talk in a matter-of-fact manner about bulls and bears, booms and slumps, carrying-over and special settlements. And their knowledge is at first-hand, for they have probably experienced the pleasure of profits, and know to their cost what is implied by the fatal term "difference."

Telephones have certainly played an important part in the life of the feminine speculator. It is so convenient to be in touch with one's broker, to ring him up, give orders, or ask his advice at one's own sweet will and pleasure. Many women spend hours at their telephones, when there is a crisis in city affairs, and operators at the different exchanges could if they would make strange and startling revelations.

Topics of conversation are a test of the times, and women when they are alone together no longer discuss servants and children to the exclusion of all other affairs. They speak of stocks and shares, compare the merits of rival brokers, and hold forth on the personality and prospects of the latest company-promoter. Certainly events have justified their interest in city business, for it is an established fact that the speculations of society women have in many cases been eminently successful. In 1895 some substantial fortunes were made, and countless smart frocks, many tiaras, and several town houses owed their existence to the boom in South African mines.

Last year's market has been responsible for big profits to London and Paris dress-makers, and for the satisfactory condition of more than one banking account. A well-known and popular lady is credited with having made £60,000 in Utah, and several important counter-claims have been made from the same source. One pretty woman had a pair of priceless black pearl solitary earrings which she named respectively "Utah" and "Boston."

But against successes on a signal and so slight a manner for a recent of misfortune and a run of ill-luck. The war cloud brought troublous times to the money market. Disaster attended the speculations of more than one woman of position, thousands of pounds were lost, "differences" could not be met, and several, too-confiding brokers were "hammered" as a consequence of these reckless transactions. The lesson has been a severe one, and all parties have been, likely profited by it.

Society women who speculate have effectually bridged the gulf between the city and West End. Many an aspiring financier or newly-pledged stock broker owes his social position, dinner invitations, and "week ends" at country houses to the "thing" and timely advice he has bestowed on popular or powerful women. South African millionaires, American copper kings and prosperous stock brokers are nowadays among the most honored guests at our smartest dinners and best country house parties. Moreover, the city has shown signs of entertaining as well as the West End. For many years past the heads of one world-famous firm have given a daily luncheon at their palatial offices; among their guests being some of the most important women in London, notably a distinguished duchess, who gladly ate her midday meal in pleasant society and the possibly profitable precincts of the "House." And of late more than one enterprising broker has started afternoon tea at his office for the rest and refreshment of Mayfair and Belgrave.

The London Express.

WELLINGTON AFTER VICTORIA. Napoleon was filled with fury at his brother for the result of Victoria, but he instructed his ministers to say that "a somewhat brief engagement with the English took place at Victoria in which both sides lost equally. The French army, however, carried out the movements in which they were engaged, but the enemy seized about one hundred guns which were left without teams at Victoria, and it is these that the English are trying to pass off as artillery captured on the battlefield."

One of the most important captures of the battle was a mass of documents from the archives of Madrid, including a great part of Napoleon's secret correspondence—an invaluable addition to history.

Napoleon's summing up of the results of the battle reads: "Joseph's reign was over; a crown had fallen from his head, and, after years of tolls and combats, which had been rather admitted than understood, the English general, merging from the chaos of the Peninsula struggle, stood on the summit of the Pyrenees a recognized conqueror. From these lofty pinnacles the clangor of his trumpets pealed clear and loud, and the splendor of his gaiters appeared as a flaming beacon to warring nations." Lippincott's.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by Henderson, Ross, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

"THE GREYHOUND."

General Rundle and His Nerve-Straining Task.

A correspondent writing from Dornfontein, near Senekal, says: "Pacing up and down before his tent deep in thought, I watch the commander of the Eighth division, the splendid soldier, the courteous gentleman, on his broad chest proudly wearing a full double row of the bright emblems and honors of soldierly."

His chief scout, Captain Driscoll, has just reported the result of the preceding night's patrol. This vigilance is necessary, for we know that small parties of the enemy are in the habit of visiting the neighboring farms at night to gain information, to terrorize and commandeer those who are sworn to neutrality.

I note him eye the big range of hills in front—those azure hills so like the billows of the ocean in an angry humor, with their irregular undulations rolling as far as eye can reach, and breaking upon the Basuto border snow-tipped upon the mountains in the sunshine like foam upon the seashore.

The Unbreakable Cordon. Those hills, an unbroken barrier for 50 miles, contain the Boers, the last of the Free State, uncompliment with both offered lenient and severe; unyielding, determined to fight to the end, watching for an opportunity to break south to wreak mischief upon the lines of communication of Lord Roberts and rouse the southern districts in revolt.

Sir George Rundle issues an order, and in a few minutes a party of Driscoll's Scouts gallop out of camp, then two guns rumble away, followed by a company of Yeomanry. Our commander will not be caught napping. He continues his penicillin walk.

Awaiting the Final Move. The time will soon be ripe for the tedious task of patrolling to be converted into a more active phase of the game of war, and that will be the last act of the drama played in the territory between the Orange and Vaal rivers.

By what methods has General Rundle performed his work so well? By unflinching foresight, incessant alertness, effective scouting, and a display of adroitness and promptitude in the movement of his troops, which prove him well fitted for the command of men in a position of strategic importance.

Witness his accuracy of judgment in the disposition of his forces when he placed the whole of his command at Senekal on June 25th, thus being prepared the following day to cope most thoroughly with a movement of the enemy south-west of that town, when, after an eight hours' engagement, a commando attempting to break south was compelled to return to the hilly fastnesses of Biddulphsberg.

This tireless activity has earned our commander the sobriquet "The Greyhound," a title bestowed on him by infantry and mounted infantry, regulars and volunteers alike.

Soldiers on Half Rations. A word on behalf of the men—the men, more particularly, whose homes are in the Old Country, who have left friends, families, and in many cases remunerative employment to fight for their Queen in a strange, inhospitable land at the wage of 9s. 11d. a week, the meagreest sum paid by the richest country in the world to the man who endures fatigue so uncomplainingly, who obeys so unquestioningly, who holds the enemy on the hills so cheerfully for General Rundle.

Convoys conveying supplies fail to reach us; the officers in charge appear to fear some mythical hostile commando lying in wait to intercept them, and the wagons turn back to Winburg or do not leave that town. The arrival of supplies and mails is an event, whereas it should be an ordinary occurrence of reasonable regularity.

The result is that Tommy has only two frequently to be put on half rations. He freely sends the sentence, for we are now in the South African winter, and man and beast require extra, not reduced, victualing.

Neglected But Uncomplaining. Yet our soldiers, every one of them, keep up their spirits, never protest or complain at the hardship half-rations really entails; they have faith and reliance in their general; they are eager to add fresh laurels to the records of their regiments.

But I frequently see by his tired mien and a faint, but honest, shock, Aldershot or Colchester that Tommy is neglected. He shoulders his rifle and equipment less briskly in the frosty morning, his march is more listless than sprightly, and he throws off his burden more eagerly and wearily when he has trudged his ten or twelve miles than he did two months ago. The cause is the neglect, approaching criminality, on somebody's part to keep the column adequately supplied with provisions. While hundreds of thousands of cases of stores and hundreds of thousands of sacks of oats lie stacked at innumerable stations and sidings on the railway from Capetown to Port Elizabeth and East London to Winburg, the man who is doing the Empire's part to keep his horses on curtailed allowance, while the horses of his commando are starved forage and meales.

Probably during his leisure walk up and down in front of his tent the general ponders over this matter too. Somebody should be hanged, I don't know whom, but—hang somebody!

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

1900.

Provincial Exhibition

Under the Auspices of THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY OF B. C.

Will be held at NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

OCTOBER, 2, 3, 4, 5.

\$20,000 IN PRIZES \$20,000

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

A ROUND OF PLEASURE FOR FOUR WHOLE DAYS.

CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE, MANITOBA VS. WESTMINSTER. TUG-OF-WAR, HORSE RACES, BICYCLE RACES, AQUATICS, NAVAL AND MILITARY SPORTS, GYMKHANA, BASEBALL, FOOTBALL, BAND TOURNAMENT, MAGNIFICENT ILLUMINATIONS, GRAND CONCERT EACH EVENING, SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS, MONSTER EXCURSIONS FROM ALL POINTS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

NO ENTRANCE FEE CHARGED FOR EXHIBITS.

EXECUTIVE—His Worship Mayor Scott, T. J. Trapp, G. D. Bryner, W. J. Mathers, C. G. Major, Ald. Reid, Ald. Sinclair, Ald. Adams, R. E. Anderson and A. Mayne, for Prize Lists, Entry Forms, and full particulars, write to T. J. TRAPP, President.

W. H. KEARY, Manager and Secretary.

PROPELLER SHAFTS.

Among the papers presented at the recent meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects, one of the most important was that by Mr. A. Scott Younger upon the corrosion and failure of propeller shafts.

The increasing frequency of shaft breakages is a matter of common knowledge among marine engineers. During the period between the months of January and July, 1899, 83 casualties occurred to shafts and propellers of classed vessels, and of these only 10 per cent. were due to accidents to propellers. Of the remainder, the accidents to propeller shafts were 50 per cent. more numerous than those to all other kinds of shafting together. This applies only to British vessels, and according to another reliable authority, there were during 1899 nearly 250 cases of accidents to the shafting and propellers of steamers of all nationalities.

The first business of the shaft is to transmit a twisting movement, and the bending movement is subsidiary; and in order to give the theory a practical trial, Mr. Younger constructed a series of model shafts, which were placed in a lathe and revolved while under the action of bending movements. A careful record was kept of the time required to fracture each shaft. Some of the shafts were straight, of uniform diameter, others were enlarged at the parts passing through the bearings. The results showed that the shafts broke at the points where the diagrams indicated the severest stress, and that the plain shafts showed greater strength, running four to five times as long as the shouldered shafts.

There is to be no doubt whatever that any sudden change in the cross-section of a shaft is an element of weakness, even when the change is an increase in diameter. A number of devices have been made to provide a suitable and effective stern-tube fitting without the use of a shouldered shaft.

The general conclusion drawn was that there are three methods in which the question of the prevention of shaft breakages may be treated. The first is to increase the diameter of the shaft to a point where the stresses arising from the bending action become negligible. In most cases this would involve an increase of about 15 per cent. in diameter, although the weight of the propeller and the speed of the ship would have to be taken into account.

The second method consists in reducing the bending movement on the shaft, either by the use of an outer bearing, by a reduction in the weight of the propeller, or by an increased quantity of water ballast to insure a deeper immersion of the propeller.

The third and last method is to arrange the material in such a way that the section of the shaft is continuous, thus doing away with the locating of the stresses at particular point. The only satisfactory way to do this is to abolish the liners altogether, and then fill the stern tube with tallow or oil to prevent the bearings from rusting.

The general opinion is the discussion of Mr. Younger's paper was that stronger shafts were a necessity. Propellers have been growing heavier all the time, larger diameters being used than formerly, and larger diameter shafts should follow.

The question of the immersion of the propeller is also a very important factor in shaft breakages. The practice of sending vessels to sea with the hub of the propeller above is doubtless responsible for many tail-shaft breakages. It was suggested that there should be a minimum as well as a maximum load-line, and that a ship should not be permitted to go to sea unless her propeller was immersed.—Engineering Magazine.

VICTORIA FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

Headquarters Fire Department, Telephone No. 535.

List of Fire Alarm Boxes.

1—Burrard and Superior Sts., James B. Carr and Sons, Victoria.

2—Burrard and Superior Sts., James B. Carr and Sons, Victoria.

3—Burrard and Superior Sts., James B. Carr and Sons, Victoria.

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1900.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ltd.

Summer Excursions

Cheap Rates.

The C. P. N. Co. will issue tickets to Vancouver good to leave Victoria at 7 a.m. Saturdays and Sundays, and returning to leave Vancouver on Sunday afternoons. Fare for round trip \$10.00.

C. S. BAXTER, G. F. A.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ltd.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 30.

S.S. 'ISLANDER'

Will leave Vancouver for the OUTER WHARF, at 7 a.m., instead of from the Inner Wharf.

Outer Wharf car leaving Government street at 6:45 will connect with steamer. Victoria, June 30, 1900.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ltd.

(LIMITED)

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 61—Taking Effect June 30th, 1900.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 7 a.m. Vancouver to Victoria, at 7 p.m. No. 1 train.

Regular freight steamers will leave Victoria at 12 p.m. on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, and Vancouver at 12 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday.

N.W. WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Louisa and Island Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and West-Port Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, every Sunday at 11 p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangell and Skagway at 8 p.m.

HAILEY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 21st of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsno and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notice.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent.

C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

G. P. N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Boston & Co.'s wharf for

DYER, SKAGWAY, WRANGELL

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, as follows, viz:

DANUBE—August 29, September 5, 12, 19, 26, September 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, September 6, 13, 20, 27, September 10, 17, 24, 31, September 14, 21, 28, October 5, 12, 19, 26, October 3, 10, 17, 24, October 6, 13, 20, 27, October 10, 17, 24, 31, October 13, 20, 27, October 20, 27, October 27, November 3, 10, 17, 24, November 6, 13, 20, 27, November 10, 17, 24, 31, November 13, 20, 27, November 20, 27, November 27, December 4, 11, 18, 25, December 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, December 5, 12, 19, 26, December 8, 15, 22, 29, December 11, 18, 25, December 14, 21, 28, December 17, 24, 31, December 20, 27, December 24, 31, January 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, January 4, 11, 18, 25, January 7, 14, 21, 28, January 10, 17, 24, 31, January 13, 20, 27, January 16, 23, 30, January 19, 26, January 22, 29, January 25, 31, February 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, February 4, 11, 18, 25, February 7, 14, 21, 28, February 10, 17, 24, 31, February 13, 20, 27, February 16, 23, 30, February 19, 26, February 22, 29, February 25, 31, March 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, March 4, 11, 18, 25, March 7, 14, 21, 28, March 10, 17, 24, 31, March 13, 20, 27, March 16, 23, 30, March 19, 26, March 22, 29, March 25, 31, April 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, April 4, 11, 18, 25, April 7, 14, 21, 28, April 10, 17, 24, 31, April 13, 20, 27, April 16, 23, 30, April 19, 26, April 22, 29, April 25, 31, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, May 4, 11, 18, 25, May 7, 14, 21, 28, May 10, 17, 24, 31, May 13, 20, 27, May 16, 23, 30, May 19, 26, May 22, 29, May 25, 31, June 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, June 4, 11, 18, 25, June 7, 14, 21, 28, June 10, 17, 24, 31, June 13, 20, 27, June 16, 23, 30, June 19, 26, June 22, 29, June 25, 31, July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, July 4, 11, 18, 25, July 7, 14, 21, 28, July 10, 17, 24, 31, July 13, 20, 27, July 16, 23, 30, July 19, 26, July 22, 29, July 25, 31, August 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, August 4, 11, 18, 25, August 7, 14, 21, 28, August 10, 17, 24, 31, August 13, 20, 27, August 16, 23, 30, August 19, 26, August 22, 29, August 25, 31, September 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, September 4, 11, 18, 25, September 7, 14, 21, 28, September 10, 17, 24, 31, September 13, 20, 27, September 16, 23, 30, September 19, 26, September 22, 29, September 25, 31, October 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, October 4, 11, 18, 25, October 7, 14, 21, 28, October 10, 17, 24, 31, October 13, 20, 27, October 16, 23, 30, October 19, 26, October 22, 29, October 25, 31, November 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, November 4, 11, 18, 25, November 7, 14, 21, 28, November 10, 17, 24, 31, November 13, 20, 27, November 16, 23, 30, November 19, 26, November 22, 29, November 25, 31, December 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, December 4, 11, 18, 25, December 7, 14, 21, 28, December 10, 17, 24, 31, December 13, 20, 27, December 16, 23, 30, December 19, 26, December 22, 29, December 25, 31, January 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, January 4, 11, 18, 25, January 7, 14, 21, 28, January 10, 17, 24, 31, January 13, 20, 27, January 16, 23, 30, January 19, 26, January 22, 29, January 25, 31, February 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, February 4, 11, 18, 25, February 7, 14, 21, 28, February 10, 17, 24, 31, February 13, 20, 27, February 16, 23, 30, February 19, 26, February 22, 29, February 25, 31, March 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, March 4, 11, 18, 25, March 7, 14, 21, 28, March 10, 17, 24, 31, March 13, 20, 27, March 16, 23, 30, March 19, 26, March 22, 29, March 25, 31, April 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, April 4, 11, 18, 25, April 7, 14, 21, 28, April 10, 17, 24, 31, April 13, 20, 27, April 16, 23, 30, April 19, 26, April 22, 29, April 25, 31, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, May 4, 11, 18, 25, May 7, 14, 21, 28, May 10, 17, 24, 31, May 13, 20, 27, May 16, 23, 30, May 19, 26, May 22, 29, May 25, 31, June 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, June 4, 11, 18, 25, June 7, 14, 21, 28, June 10, 17, 24, 31, June 13, 20, 27, June 16, 23, 30, June 19, 26, June 22, 29, June 25, 31, July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, July 4, 11, 18, 25, July 7, 14, 21, 28, July 10, 17, 24, 31, July 13, 20, 27, July 16, 23, 30, July 19, 26, July 22, 29, July 25, 31, August 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, August 4, 11, 18, 25, August 7, 14, 21, 28, August

Beware of Imitations.



REGISTERED AT OTTAWA NOV 13 1893
LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH
CURE.

The increasing popularity of this preparation during the last eleven years has resulted in preparations with similarly sounding names being put on the market. Do not be deceived. The genuine article bears the above trade mark, to imitate which is felony.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist,
N. W. COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS.

AT THE MERCY OF A MOB.

(Continued from page 1.)

This was the commencement of the trouble and served as an indication of how a trivial incident may engender a large flame when superstition holds undisputed sway. Not long after the above episode came the news of the apparent success of the Boxers in the North and the people in the Honan province, particularly in the East district, again became threatening. According to their logic, if the Boxers were meeting with success in expelling the foreigners, whom they considered responsible for the discontinuance of rain through witchcraft, why could not they institute a similar movement with equal success? The agitation, however, had been closely observed by the foreigners, and Mr. MacKenzie moved from one of the "compounds" to another, as they suspected an attack. The women and children were removed to the house of friendly Chinese, where shelter was provided them for the night. Finally the foreigners decided that it would be unsafe to remain any longer, and engaging an escort and in ten cars they left for the south, between five and six o'clock in the morning. Just two hours after they had started the mob attacked what is called the new yard or compound, where the residence of Rev. Mr. MacKenzie had been erected. The party consisted of eleven adults and five children—Mr. MacKenzie, Mrs. MacKenzie and son, Rev. Mr. Griffiths, Rev. Mr. Hood, Rev. Dr. Leslie, Mrs. Leslie, Miss Pyke, Rev. Mr. Goforth and four children, two other ladies and a Chinese nurse.

The direction taken was toward the province of Hunan, in the south, where protection would be given them. The first ten days of their journey were uneventful. They frequently encountered soldiers moving north and many people, who, although very sullen, however did not molest them. The party made fair progress, their escort was capable and their chances of safety, reaching their destination were up to this comparatively bright. Hsin Tien was reached on Saturday night, but while at a Chinese inn the party were calmly informed that 100 men were coming to rob them. Mr. MacKenzie and the other gentlemen replied that they would surrender nothing, and that any attempts to rob them would be resisted to the utmost. Word was also sent to the prefect informing him of the party's plight, but that official even refused to see the party, and that it became quite evident that no assistance would be afforded the foreigners by the "powers that be" in that city. Then a new difficulty, and a serious one, confronted the fugitive missionaries. Their carter, learning of the trouble, absolutely refused to continue until they were guaranteed that they would be compensated for whatever they lost. Early next morning the journey was continued. From the inn gate to the outside of the town wall, crowds of people were gathered, sullen, and insulting, but offering no aggressive affront. There were fully ten thousand of them, and Rev. Mr. MacKenzie is of the opinion that they were perfectly cognizant of what was in store for the party. So dense was the crowd that the escort was compelled to exert themselves to the utmost to clear a passage. For a short distance their progress was not seriously disputed, and no immediate danger was apprehended.

Suddenly a shout was heard, followed by a shower of stones, bricks, clods and the rush of an armed band as between eighty and a hundred ruffians rushed toward the carts in which the foreigners were travelling. Several of the party alighted, being under the impression that robbery and murder were intended. The escort rushed forward to meet the attacking Chinese and the conflict was certainly a sanguinary one, two of the escort being mortally wounded, one dying within a few minutes, having received a sword wound in the side. The attacking party were armed with spears, swords and other weapons while the foreigners had between them only three revolvers, so they were practically defenceless, their escort not being successful in putting up an adequate resistance. When the attack was made the captives drove their animals forward with the object of rushing the situation, but three of the horses were killed and the others became so entangled that it was impossible to make any headway.

After having looted the carts the robbers and murderers turned their attention to the members of the party. Dr. Leslie, who had not left his cart, placed himself between the ruffians and Mrs. Leslie, and his efforts, on her behalf, were fortunately successful, although at a frightful cost. He was wounded in thirteen places, his most serious wounds being in the hand and knee cap of his right leg. It was first thought that he was fatally hurt, but subsequent careful nursing brought him through, although he will perhaps be maimed for life.

Mr. Griffiths was badly wounded in the back of his head where a burly villain had struck him with a sword or spear. Mr. Griffiths was standing some

distance from the cart at the time, and when the ruffians came toward him he exclaimed, "What do you want? If you want to rob us, there are the carts." They replied, "We want to kill you," and immediately attacked him. This in a measure justified the opinion of some of the party that the object was not only to loot the carts, but to murder the missionaries. Mr. MacKenzie received an injury on the side of the head and a sword gash through the right hand, the intention of the wretched of the women having evidently been to cut off the hand in order to prevent Mr. MacKenzie from discharging his revolver. He was also struck in the foot by some heavy substance. Fortunately the ladies and children of the party were unharmed, as was also Mr. Hood, who had arrived at Honan last year and was unable to speak Chinese. The Chinese again turned their attention to the carts, and the party, in a dreadful plight, made their escape from the scene. In their hurry they became separated, and one section, with whom was Mr. MacKenzie, was pursued and overhauled by the robbers, who proceeded to dispossess them of their personal effects. They even took the shoes of several, while pencils, books, money, revolvers and watches were gathered in the general spoil. Finally they were allowed to continue their journey, having under their care two seriously wounded and two slightly wounded men. The carter of the only vehicle saved from the loot, and which carried Dr. Leslie, refused to go on further than a mile, and it then became necessary to pledge him compensation. At the next two or three villages the carter was peremptorily commanded to move on and nothing was done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded people. They then became separated, and Mr. MacKenzie, who was safely sheltered, however, in the cabin of a friendly Mohammedan, and who ultimately rejoined the others.

Finally it became necessary to remove Dr. Leslie from the cart and place him in one of the many guard-houses along the route. These guard houses were intended for the accommodation of guards, but Mr. MacKenzie explained one might go back and forth continually for years and he would never encounter a soldier in these little structures. Of course when an Imperial official happened along the guards are invariably in evidence, but it was only on these momentous occasions which in some provinces occurred once in a decade.

Dr. Leslie's condition was unmistakably serious, and medical attention was necessary, but the people refused point blank to lend a helping hand, and although there was a physician in the party there were no facilities for nursing available, and little could be done. Great difficulty was encountered in obtaining even a pitcher of water, while an "unsympathetic multitude" gathered around and rendered absolutely no assistance.

Party neared the prefectural seat of Nan Yang, about ten miles distant from the place where they were attacked, some cavalry men rode up to them and asked where they were going, and other questions. Their conduct was to say the least suspicious, and the leader insolently paraded the fact that neither he nor his men intended to afford the least protection to the fugitives, and in other ways appeared to encourage the crowd to attack them. At this time Mr. MacKenzie joined the party, and they all eventually entered the city. Their appearance had evidently been expected, for thousands of people were lined up waiting for their arrival, and even the inn itself in which they hoped to find lodging for the night was crowded by the insulting, jeering populace.

Every now and again the bystanders would say quite loudly, "Well it is a pity that all these people will be killed to-morrow," and Mr. MacKenzie believes that it was generally understood that such would be the case on the following day. As darkness approached the mob dispersed, as is usually the case with a Chinese crowd, when it becomes dark or there is a downfall of rain. At this juncture they received word to move on, and the heaviest of the command, the cavalry leader, ordered them to leave at once, at the same time giving them the equivalent to \$15 or \$16 from the prefect. They left shortly after midnight, and the next day was, if anything, worse than the preceding one. They were jeered at, insulted and wholly at the mercy of a mob who, through some unaccountable reason, forebore to commit bodily injury. They were not again attacked, and after many vicissitudes reached the Hunan frontier, where, under the protection of a Chinese warrior, they were conducted by horse boat from Cheng to Hankin, and their tribulations were over.

Rev. Mr. MacKenzie was a college companion of Rev. Mr. Winchester, who, with Rev. Mr. Winchester, went out on the tender Yosemite to the quarantine to welcome him and family to the Occident. He passed through here on his way to his field of labor in China. He is now at Vancouver awaiting orders from headquarters as to his future missionary labors. Rev. Dr. Leslie arrived at San Francisco a few days ago.

BOER WOMEN HATE BRITAIN.
"Send me a wounded Englishman For I Want to Watch Him Die."

Mr. John Stuart contributes a long letter to the Morning Post from Kruger'sdorp, in the Transvaal, to use the name by which the place is commonly known in the Transvaal, not as an insult to the fugitive President, but because of the rowdy character of its inhabitants—is a bathed in the blood of the Boers, the men are still sullen, the women are still drunk and dear. As I have often before remarked, these women hate us with a hatred cruel as the grave.

"Send me a wounded Englishman," wrote a young woman of the place to her lover outside Ladysmith, "for I want to watch him die."

That was a common request in letters found all over the country, mostly dated from Kruger'sdorp. And now Tommy Atkins, perched on his heels, and addressing the young women who had such kind hopes for him in language which Mary Jane, of Chelsea, would think facetious. He means neither unkindness nor indignity. Only that the Boer women are not in a frame of mind to understand his large friendly heart.

I am afraid that Mary Jane, of Chelsea, would be little amused if she could see his.

Simple Overtures of Peace.
They are very frank, but here they are

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AUCTION SALE

OF
IMPROVED
Real Estate

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

That very desirable parcel of improved real estate, being Lot 12, Block 2, situate on the corner of Baker and Josephine streets, having a frontage on Baker street of 50 feet, and a frontage on Josephine of 130 feet. This property is the most desirable business property in Nelson, and has a present rental value of \$350 per month.

The property will be offered for sale subject to a reserved bid. Further particulars as to terms and conditions of sale can be obtained on application to

Chas. M. Waterman & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Nelson, B. C., August 21st, 1900.

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